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NATIONAL ASPECTS.

[illegible]

The Policy of [illegible]

Definition and Vindication of Filibustering.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Hon. Caleb Cushing had a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and fellow-citizens of Newburyport, Mass., on his return on Thursday last. Rev. Thomas Brattle presided over the meeting, and made a [illegible] highly complimentary to Mr. Cushing, briefly recounting his public services in the national cabinet for the "[illegible] energy and sound judgment which he has always displayed in the various positions he has been called to occupy."

After this address,

Mr. Cushing rose, and, after receiving three enthusiastic cheers, proceeded to speak as follows:

Fellow-citizens, I greet you, one and all, with sentiments of heartfelt and sincere affection and respect. You have wished that my return hither, after the closing of four years of political functions, should be public, in the assembled people's presence; and it was your right so to determine! for you have been, in the strictest sense of the word, my employers. Yet, well-tried friends always, candid judges of opinion and of action, even when you have differed, and malicious friends in many a crisis of popular excitement and agitation, be it so, be it so! I, for one, have no complaint of my treatment, continued and enabled, twice then from you to be the humble force, if commanded to be stayed in my career of patriotic and of humanitarian to the [illegible] of exquisite gratification. I pray, therefore, you, accept cordially you, to reciprocate your friendly salutations, to renew mutual congratulations, and thus again to become a resident citizen of Newburyport, planting here on this familiar spot, with all these well-known scenes before me, and in the sight of old homestead objects, it seems to me that our natal earth is a part of our tenderness and moral being; that though we be now visibly attached to it, still are roots of our hearts [illegible] upon deep into it, and though we wander away, we carry with us the fast oak, [illegible] from the same fresh breezes, bold bright skies, and fair hill-sides, and clear streams, where life began; and that, young even the world as we will, mysterious ties of birthplace remain strong upon us,—tendencies of local attraction as fixed as in the lead-stone,—instincts of [illegible] which carry back to early scenes the [illegible] spirit, irresistibly, as unerringly, as the carrier-pigeon flies over land and sea to its lost home. Gen. Bem this, in whatever distant countries a truant temper may place him; he feels it still more when, as now, after long absence, he comes to retread the paths of youth, and to bathe anew, as it were, in the sunlight of other days, and finds himself reanimated by it, and fortified for the further trials of life, like the pilgrims to the fountain of juvescence, or the wrestling titan, as he regained his mother earth. I do not say that such local attachments are always well placed. They are not. They are sentiments, not reasonings—impressions on the mind rather than rational facts—or, in so far as fact, they are not the result of the action of circumstances on the mental and physical constitution. But where, in the broad limits of the Union, shall we find a lovelier region than this, our valley of the Merrimac, beginning with its gold fountains in the lofty gorges of the White Mountains, traversing the beautiful lakes of Winnipisseogee, flowing on from waterfall to waterfall amid all the riches of nature and of industry, and coming to pour forth its accumulated volume of waters there into the expanded bosom of the great Atlantic? And is there not that in it which breeds true men and women—aye the hardy trust of the teeming loins of pure and good mothers—statesmen, soldiers, orators, poets, inventors—apt for both arms and arts—masters of circumstance alike on earth or ocean—with heads of wit to conceive and will to act, such as the service of nations requires? We will cherish the fertile valley of the Merrimac.

Magna parens virûm, Magna iraum.

It is the object of no misplaced affection. It merits our attachment, as well for what it is in all nature's gifts, as for the strong-minded and strong-handed race of men, which it has produced or sustained. Of the living, it were invidious to speak; but of the dead, names of sons of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire spontaneously rise to the memory,—Chandler Robbins, as opened, and its destruction made the symbol of orthodoxy, on the part of the same political school by which it was created and established. That was a struggle in twenty years. Again, the present system of keeping and distributing the public funds, which had its origin and its defenders, was first introduced in Congress and unanimously voted for by the Whig Party, and unanimously opposed by the Democratic Party; and afterwards the same system was unanimously opposed by the Whig Party, and supported by the Democratic Party, and by it carried into practical operation. That was a change of less than eight years. Again, the moral obligation and the expediency of the perpetuation and extension of a statute line of demarcation between the free labor and slave labor territories, was for a long time advocated by one political school, and opposed by another, subsequently to which the latter school took up the moral obligation of that statute line, when it was abandoned by the former; and between them both it became so discredited as at length to be pronounced unconstitutional and null and void from the beginning, by decision of the Supreme Court. That was a change of only four years, and may suffice to show the falling of theoretical dogmatism in the province of the Federal Government. I might give numerous equally striking examples from the political history of individual states. Thus, in the state of Massachusetts, at one time, the dominant thought was opposition to associations of men by confidential engagements, and at another time such associations filled and ruled the Commonwealth. So in the State of New-York, men's minds have scarcely calmed down from zealous advocacy and relentless adoption of a system of stern prohibition and confiscation of all spirituous drinks, when that system is abandoned, and return is made to the old one of licenses and excises, which existed before anything was heard of the peculiar laws of Maine. I think, if the history of parties in this country were sedulously scrutinized, it would be found that the sin, such as it is, of some of those to whom change of opinion is attributed, consists either in that they had not changed so little or not so early as their accusers did; or looking folemnly on while others changed, had not changed at all themselves, but stood still for the world to come back to them, and then resumed their place in column. In a word, *he, to whom it never happened to think or have something to think which he did not know or think yesterday, must have been convinciently infallible, or has not yet emerged from the primeval simplicity and patriarchal self-ignorance of childhood.* I am not so humble as to admit that my condition is the latter, nor so presumptive as to pretend that it is the former, of the opposite categories.

THE MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

But let that pass. It is the felicitous condition of the United States to possess a constitution of government which consists of stipulations of compact as the rule of action, not of party platforms nor political dogmas. Thus it is that under the protecting shadow of the Constitution thought is free, and opinions rise and fall, and parties come and go, transitory and erratic as meteors or comets in the middle sky, while far above shine firmly in the steady future of their glorious effulgence the bright stars of Union. We, the people of the United States, have a predestined fate before us, visible to be seen, according to my thought, as if inscribed on the adamantine leaves of time with a pencil of fire. Nay, it is a providential mission designed to be by the visible outstretched finger of God. I know it is not uncommon for men to speak irreverently on the one hand, or slightingly on the other, of the doctrine or the mission of the United States. Let me pause here a few minutes. It was my fortune, not many years ago, to traverse the Pacific Ocean in its widest expanse from the Continent of Asia to that of America. We launched forth upon it in our frail bark on Commodore Old on the Atlantic, with nothing save it, not to speak of man's presence, in that great world of sea and of sky. It may have been that some solitary, daring hunter of the seas, from New-Bedford or Nantucket, chased the whale in the distant bays of Kamschatka or the Aleutian Islands, or that some Russian coasted along the Straits of Behring from the Asiatic to the American Siberia; but otherwise, from the Sandwich Islands, beneath the Tropic of Cancer, to the ice-bound foundations of the Polar North, we alone were out on that immense ocean. No, I forget. There might have been a stray ship from Boston or Salem, painfully collecting a cargo of raw hides in San Francisco or San Diego, or at other from our city, with perhaps your present Mayor and others of your immediate fellow-citizens on board, planting our country's standard on the banks of the Columbia; for, be it remembered, Oregon was originally colonized by men of Newburyport. But no longer were the great galleons of Spain to be seen there, transporting the wealth of Mexico to China. It was a desert waste of water, as if awaiting the winged messenger of the ark to fly forth upon it, and seek a new resting place for the feet of another Noah. While navigating that waste of water—while sailing by its almost uninhabitable shores, the thought came to me—how should it not? *Are all the inexhaustible riches of those vast regions of earth never to profit man?* Is that vast ocean to continue thus barren of use, with no white canvas of the mariner, no steamship, with its cloud by day and its pillar of fire by night, to plow the deep and breast the rolling waves, bearing the freight and wealth of the Western to the Eastern Indies. Time—and how brief a time!—has answered this question. The opulent State of California has grown up there, as it were, in a day—giving and receiving treasury of wealth, and assuming its proud place in the galaxy of the Union. A second State, Oregon, is about to take on the robes of sovereignty as a coequal member of the confederation of States. A third, Washington, perpetuating the name of the father of his country in that *ultima Thule* of America, will not be content to remain long without its full enjoyment of constitutional rights, and its due representation in the Senate of the United States. And that so recently unoccupied ocean of the North Pacific—how buoyantly does it now bear upon its swelling waves those noble fleets of clipper ships of Newburyport and East Boston, by the side of which the galleons of Acapulco and Manila were but unsightly bulks, and which are freighted with wealth such as a poet never dreamed of to fill the great argosies of Genoa and of Venice! Who, in so brief a time, wrought all these wonders? Was it the work of legions of fabulous giants, marshalled to their stupendous task by the miraculous charm of the ring of Solomon, such as we read of in the picturesque legends of Arabia? He who saw it as it was ten years ago, and sees it as it is now, might well conceive that nothing short of supernatural power could have produced the marvelous change. It is miraculous, it is supernatural—not a miracle of demon-slaves driven under the lash of some magician taskmaster; but the miracle of American courage, American genius, and American virtue, working out our country's great destinies, under the preordained impulsion of Almighty God. It was my fortune, at another time, to stand on the summit of the lofty ridge of land which divides the sources of the Mississippi from those of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, having on my right hand the waters of that mighty river, which drains, and, as it flows on to the Gulf of Mexico, fertilizes the largest and the richest valley of cultivable land on the face of the earth; and, on my left hand, that unique succession of great rivers and lakes,—the river, ultimately expanding into magnificent fresh-water seas, and the seas narrowing again into beautiful rivers; and so, through forest and meadow, and over cataracts and rapids, rolling on with lavish profusion a thousand miles to the far off Gulf of St. Lawrence. Such was the stand point of view. Before, behind, all around me, were noble forests of oak and pine and maple and elm, earth-born giants of the primeval world; and beyond them, stretching far away to the uttermost bounds of the horizon, verdant savannahs in all the luxuriance of nature's virginal unstinted prodigality, sublimely immense as an ocean, lovely as a dream of Paradise. Streamlets and lakes were sparkling amid the trees in the sunlight, like diamonds and sapphires scattered over the rich tresses of some fair maiden as she steps in the pride of her beauty and her youth. All that magnificent scene, however, was but a wilderness, where the Indian still roamed at will in his native forests, or paddled his light canoe on river and lake; and where no sign of cultivation, no mark of civilization, was to be seen, save in the glorious banner of the stripes and stars floating over some military station or outpost, to be witness of the omnipresent power of the Union. Here, again, the thought came to me,—can it be that all this wealth of land and sea is to remain lost to the uses of human greatness and happiness? It half tempted one to impeach the divine justice, to reflect that millions and millions of men were at that hour stifling for want of space in the crowded countries of Europe,—"cabined, cribbed, confined," in narrow lanes, where industry had no field to work in, and ambition was obstructed its own heart for want of scope and object; and wives and children were pining away on the crusts of destitution and misery,—whilst here was earth enough to be the seat of imperial dominion, squandered apparently on a handful of untamed and untamable Indians. But impious would have been such a thought,—the foolish impiety of man's improvidence and ignorance. God's wisdom is not our wisdom. He had his own great purpose to work out in his own good time, and with the instruments of his own election. For now, there also American activity, industry, enterprise, have been exerted; and yellow harvest fields on the prairie, busy mills at the waterfall, populous communities by the riverside, have transfigured the face of the desert; and another powerful State (Minnesota) has arisen there to add to the greatness of the American Union.

THE MISSION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO CONQUER THE CONTINENT.

Is not that manifest destiny? Is not that a providential mission? Is not that one of the steps in the "march, march, march" of the Union which, when suggested by me, on a former occasion, as what the Union had perforce to do, was taken to be the persecution of some awful monster shaking forth pestilence and death from its horrid hair? Ay, in this pioneer colony of Massachusetts, doubled with Plymouth, on the very rock of Plymouth itself, where a free compact of self government first found a foot-stand on earth, and from which point, together with the coeval starting point of Jamestown, there moved the two parallel columns of emigration which commenced America's march—at that very place, a good and honored friend of mine felt called upon to protest against my suggestion of the onward "march, march, march" of the advancing hosts of civilization, liberty and power which follow the westward flight of the eagle of the Union. I stand to my thought. I reiterate it. I stick to the purpose which brought my forefather, John Cushing, from Hingham in England to Hingham in Massachusetts. I say that every ship-load of colonists which came in the beginning to Virginia and to Massachusetts, and each one of us their descendants, who are but moving on with an acceleration of the original impetus which they gave us, and every ship load of colonists from Ireland and Germany, all and each one of us are but the humble ministers of God, appointed to occupy, to cultivate and to civilize America. It is oppression seeking to be freedom. It is want demanding to be want no longer. It is the strong man without air and without room, and determined to have them, or at least to die gallantly in the struggle for them. It is the irrepressible expansion of over-compressed human energies. It is the exodus of the nations. It is the outpouring of the too full blood of the old world into the all capacious veins of the new world. *It is the foundation in America of Republican empires to outstrend in numbers and outvie in strength the parent States of Europe.* I say *that to the work appointed of God for us to do, and, with the blessing of God upon us, that work we will do.* If rivers run across our path, we will bridge them; if mountains rise up to stop us, we will tunnel them; if deserts appear, we will reclaim and cultivate them; if oceans intervene, we will navigate them, to which last end, so long as there's an oak left on earth, gallant ships shall continue to be launched into the waters of this our Merrimac. No material obstacle can arrest our progress. We woo this *fair nature* which lies before us, and we woo it as its conqueror, like the vikings of the old time winning their brides of the sea in open combat. I say this in the same confidence of conviction as one who, seeing the sun set forth from the portals of the East, may speak of its onward course to the West. For time was when the United States were but weak little Colonies of England, scattered along the sea-shore. Then they overflowed the Alleghanies into the valley of the Mississippi. Next they absorbed the vast domain of France from Lake Superior all around to the Gulf of Mexico, and Westward to Oregon. Next they possessed themselves of the two Floridas, and then of Texas. And finally they have marched on through New-Mexico into remote California. But in our conquest of nature with our stalwart arms, and with our dauntless hearts to back them, we pray for that man, patience, more than ever, while pursuing the Fortune. That is inevitable. There can be no change for the better save at the expense of that which has one generation gives place to another. Out of decay springs fresh life. The tribes of Indians who hunted over the land, without occupying it, retire before us like the hunted deer and the beasts themselves—deeper and deeper into the interior recesses of the Continent. And the Hispano Mexicans, wasting away by apparent incapacity of self-government, are suffering one province after another of theirs to relapse into pristine desolation, and thus to become prepared to receive the people and the laws of the United States. All that is now history. Yet, wise men saw long before that so it was to be. From the present they inferred the future, and spoke of it with the positiveness and precision of inspired prophecy.

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Of this a most remarkable proof is to be found in the secret memoir, but recently published, which the Count of Aranda confidentially addressed to his sovereign, Charles III. of Spain, on occasion of signing, in 1783, the treaties acknowledging the independence of the United States.

"I have just concluded and signed," he says, "a treaty of peace with England, and this negotiation has left in my mind a painful sentiment. We have recognized the independence of the English Colonies, and that is to me a subject of grief and of dread. France has few possessions in America; but she ought to have remembered that Spain, her intimate ally, has many, which now remain exposed to terrible convulsions. I will not stop to examine the opinion of statesmen, as well countrymen as foreigners, who agree with me in estimation of the intrinsic difficulty of preserving our domination in America. Without entering into those considerations, it suffices to speak of the perils with which we are menaced, on the side of the new power just created in a part of the earth where no other power exists capable of aiding and arresting its progress. This new federal republic has come into being a pigmy, so to speak, and in order to attain its independence has needed the support and the forces of two great powers, France and Spain. The day is at hand when in those regions it will be a giant—a terrible Colossus. Then it will forget the benefits which it has received from us, and will think only of its aggrandisement. The liberty of conscience—the facility of establishing new populations in immense territories, and the peculiar advantages held forth by the new Government, will attract thither cultivators and artisans of all nations, since men rush in pursuit of fortune; and thus, in a few years, we shall witness with sorrow the menacing existence of the anticipated Colossus. The first object of this power, when it shall have grown to strength, will be to possess itself of the Floridas, in order to command the Gulf of Mexico. After having thus interposed itself in the way of our commerce with New Spain, it will aspire to conquer that great empire, which it will not be possible to defend against a formidable power, established on the same continent, and, what is more, conterminous with it. These apprehensions are well founded, and cannot fail to be realized within a few years. Indeed, before then, revolutions still more disastrous should break forth in our Americas."

Is not that remarkable? The Count of Aranda saw the white cloud in the sky; when it was no bigger than a man's head, he knew that a tempest was wrapped up in its folds; and he sought to ward off the imminent peril by constituting the Spanish colonies at once into semi-independent monarchies, governed by vassal Spanish Princes under Charles as Emperor of Spain and the Indies, the latter retaining the immediate government only of the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. If those provident counsels had prevailed, twenty years of revolution and of civil war would have been spared to Spanish, as by timely application of the same policy they have been to Portuguese, America. Just so it was that, thirty years previously, Thomas Pownall, the Royal Governor of Massachusetts, sought to anticipate the independence of the thirteen British colonies, by raising them to the condition of federal members of a great British union, a grand marine dominion, as he terms it—so as to bestride the Atlantic, with one foot of the Colossus resting on Europe and the other on America. If the far-reaching views of either Thomas Pownall or the Count of Aranda had been adopted, how different would be our present condition! But the wisdom of kings is nothingness and vanity, when weighed in the balance against the purposes of Providence. The Count of Aranda well knew that the results which he apprehended in regard to the Floridas and New-Spain were still more certain as to Louisiana. The annexation of that province to the United States was not, as too many suppose it to have been, a mere Democratic ambition of the times of Thomas Jefferson. There is a memorable letter, addressed, years before that, by Alexander Hamilton to Harrison Gray Otis, in which Hamilton strongly expresses the longings after Louisiana entertained by the men of Washington's particular school, and avows the conviction that the possession of it is indispensable to the continuance of the Union. He did but see and feel as to Louisiana what, in similar circumstances, others, at a later day, distinctly saw and felt as to Texas, and he it now declared; as to California also, the necessary companion of Oregon.

WALKER AND AARON BURR REPUDIATED.

I pray you not to misunderstand me. I reprobate, not war itself, but all irregular enterprises of war. I hold that the great issues of peace belong to the sovereign power of the Union, and should not be wantonly usurped by individual rashness. I *glory* in the acts, which it has fallen to me to perform, towards the repression of all such undertakings in the United States, whether on the part of a *presumptuous British Minister, recruiting troops within our jurisdiction for the purpose of warfare in the Crimea, or of a reckless American adventurer, recruiting them for the purpose of plunder and murder in Nicaragua.* No, let not the small man, Walker, be honored for this, on account of which the great man, Burr, was damned.

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus egit.

The United States require no such instruments to help them forward to the consummation of their destinies in America. On the contrary, they impede us, just as Walker, without capacity or power of possible good in himself, has only served to obstruct national purposes in Mexico, in Nicaragua, in all Spanish America. And such things tend to discredit us also. Thus far, if there be, in all the annals of time, a case of a mighty nation steadily advancing to its zenith in the shining light of untarnished honor, it is these United States. So mote it be—*noblesse oblige.* Independence of England, with our limits of original dominion intact, we achieved bravely on the field of battle, in righteous war, with Bunker Hill at the beginning of the contest, and at the close of it Saratoga and Yorktown. Our succeeding great step was Louisiana, and that came to us by the spontaneous act of our oldest—and may she never cease to be our constant—ally and friend,—generous and glorious France. Followed by the Floridas, not extorted by us from Spain, but ceded to us by her, as John Quincy Adams once, with his forcible eloquence, explained in my hearing—ceded to us in fair exchange for our own province of Texas. That again returned to us of its own free will, after having been raised, through the gallantry of her sons, with Hunter and Rusk at their head, to independence of Mexico, by the same identical right that Mexico was independent of Spain. And now California is ours, which we acquired in just war, and might have kept by the just right of war, but disdained to do so, choosing rather to hold it by the tenure of cession and of contract, with contribution of ample indemnity therefor to Mexico. I say, all that is a record of which any nation might, with good cause, be proud; and so may it be continued on hereafter in the same bright line of glory and of justice to the end!

AN APPEAL TO MASSACHUSETTS TO ABANDON ALL SMALLER ISSUES AND JOIN THE PARTY OF MANIFEST DESTINY.

But enough. I am trespassing on your indulgent attention, and hasten without further extending these remarks to the moral, which, in my judgment, they suggest to us of the State of Massachusetts.

My friends, we thus perceive, on review of the history of our country, from the days of Jamestown and Plymouth down to this hour—for the history of the Union does not begin at the revolution—we perceive that one great providential event occupied it permanently, to wit: the population and cultivation of North America under the auspices of English representative institutions, and by means of the overflow of the crowded, oppressed and discontented millions of Europe. That is the railroad track on which the cars of British America have been running for two centuries, dashing on, and smashing and crashing over everything which stood in the way of its mighty momentum, irresistible since it was the will of God. To the simple unity, the absolute continuous identity of this great event, there has been but one exception, the separation of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from the Thirteen Colonies. In their endeavor to unite all British America under one Government, the founders of the American Republic failed; but the failure was in appearance rather than reality, for the same race, the same mind, the same law, the same political institutions, and the same public and private interests, control and direct the fortunes of the severed parts of British America; their progress and its results are in substance the same, and recent treaty arrangements of reciprocal intercourse have associated them in a commercial union, which, aided by geographical facts, will terminate in their association by political union. England knows this. *She is gradually relaxing her hold on America.* It would have been better for her to do this at the revolution; for, by relinquishing America, she gained, or will gain, Asia. To her, the two things have almost the intimate connection of cause and effect. Instructed by the past, and let me add, with nobler thoughts on the subject than heretofore, *she now sees and admits this, in her present attitude toward us.* Henceforth, then, America is ours, to work out in it the *eternal* decrees of Providence. Men of Massachusetts, have you at all times thoroughly appreciated, and strenuously coöperated to advance these great purposes of Providence? Have you? I might say—yes, you have in act, but not always in thought. You planted self government in America, the moment you touched its shores. Then you mistakenly strove awhile to establish here an exclusive theocracy; but in this you failed because it was incompatible with the one great preordained event. You yielded at length, and conceded to others that religious liberty which you had previously claimed for yourselves. You planted the thoughts of independence to the day of the revolution, embodying the doctrine in the Declaration of [illegible] Independence. You clearly perceived, and frankly, earnestly, powerfully contributed, with Virginia, to develop the great territorial capacities of the northwest. But were you equally clear-sighted in regard to the mid land imperial sentiment? Did you in reality support Virginia there? Did you not struggle to prevent the acquisition of Louisiana, the acquisition of Florida, the acquisition of Texas, the acquisition of California? Was not the Union, as our fathers conceived it, thus completed in spite of you? And yet, who prophesied fire, who prophesied sword, who prophesied constantly, by each of these great steps of the great event? Was it not you, the men of Massachusetts, with your ships, your manufactures, your mechanic arts, and your intelligence? Nay, did you not unconsciously, and as it were in spite of yourselves, potentially contribute, with might and with will, as Massachusetts does whenever she acts, to the consummation of the great event, by pouring your capital, your industry, your inventive genius, and your men, into each one of the successive territorial accessions to the Union. You did; you could not help doing it; you are strong and unwieldly, but the great event was stronger and more wilful than you; and it snatched you up out of the depths of unreasonable opposition to it, absorbed you into its vortex; and when there, as with your virtues and your lights you deserve to be, you become the most efficacious element of its further progress.

Why is it so? Why is it, that for so many years Massachusetts has perseveringly opposed whatever is, and persistently endeavored to prevent whatever is to be? I look around in my native State, and seeing it as it is crammed full with intelligence and accomplishment of the highest order, in all the possibilities of life, I ask myself if she be not,—and if she be not, why she is not,—the head, the brains, the thought, the soul of the American Union? It is not that the men of Massachusetts, with admitted high intelligence, lack courage. Quite as often as otherwise, they have this in excess, plunging into the strife as if they could master it,

"And with strong hand hold in the rearing world;"

and occasionally manifesting somewhat of that hardihood of unreason, which plants the butting bull in front of the locomotive machine's full career. Nor is it because of interested views on the part of Massachusetts. She is singularly disinterested—governed by ideas rather than by mere interests. She manifests this, even in her political aberrations. She opposes all policies of the federal government, sometimes merely because they are such. Thus, at one period, with Daniel Webster in the State Department, Edward Everett, Minister to England, Isaac C. Bates and Rufus Choate in the Senate, and a delegation composed of such men as John Quincy Adams, Leverett Saltonstall, Nathan Appleton, Robert C. Winthrop, and George N. Briggs, in the House, Massachusetts had, or might have had, her own way, in all things reasonable; and yet she pulled the building down about her head, out of imaginary devotion to the United States Bank. Why need she trouble herself as to that? "What is Hecuba to her, or she to Hecuba?" Could it advantage Boston to have all the banking capital of the country revolve around Philadelphia? Or was it important to Boston, whether any little surplus of public treasure on hand was or was not used as banking capital? Yet on such an issue opposition Massachusetts would have—opposition to her own men, nay, to her own man of men; just as, in the same train of incidents, on the question whether daily postage should be paid in silver or in bank-paper, there was another transient agency, at least in Boston. Why is it, again let me ask, that Massachusetts has not, instead of opposing always, rather assumed her post, in conscious right of intelligence and courage, proudly in that van of the march of the Union? Why linger in the rear always to pull back, to criticise, to complain of the Federal Government? I cannot say why it is—I see how it is. *She permits herself to be preoccupied with some secondary incident of the great event, and works herself into rage on that, until she has lost all thought and care of the great event itself, and of the part which in it she might and should play.* At the present time, when human wit is at the maximum of creative and productive action—when the steamship, the railway, and the electric telegraph, marvels though they be, are but faint signs of the progress around us—when earth and sky, air and sea, and all which in them is, animate or inanimate, partakes of the great movement, and are instinct with its spirits—at such a time the public mind of Massachusetts stands still, and grows passionate over some minor question. And we forget that while we sit by the wayside, angrily discussing the motes, not *diffectles*, of hours of idleness, the world is rushing silently by, leaving us in the lurch. Must it be so forever? Will Massachusetts choose always to be the drag or break on the wheels, and never the motive power itself? Will she constantly struggle to clog the march of the great event? If she reflect, she will be satisfied that she cannot stop it; nay, she will see that it is her own event, it is her very self, that she is vainly striving to stop. I repeat, that from Jamestown on the one hand, and from Plymouth on the other, issued the first two parallel streams of emigration and of political and social influence, flowing one to the southwest and the other to the northwest, which streams, in their westward progress, are the history, the life, the soul, the predestined great event of America. You may preside, at any rate, go with the fatal movement. But you cannot stop it; nay, whether you will or not, you are in it and of it, and must move on with its motion, either leading or led—for if not leading, you will be led—in the councils of the nation. Men of Massachusetts, I exhort you to "leave all meaner things to *low* ambition," and raise yourselves into *your* appropriate sphere. I entreat, I implore you, to abandon all thought of holding in those viewless courses of the winds, which, with stretched muscles and snorting nostrils, are hurrying us on to greatness; to discard the vain wish to check the course of the gallant ship of our destiny, which, with all sails set from deck to truck, and with favoring breezes to fill them, is wafted across the subject main, laden with the last and best hopes of mankind;—to cease from the pious endeavor to stop the fiery wheels of that chariot of the sun, which careers along the starry field of the Union, from the dawning of the Orient, up and over the empyrean heights of our actual power, on the uttermost regions of the Occident.

Mr. President: I have to entreat your pardon and the indulgence of my fellow-citizens, and of the gentlemen here, that I have ventured to occupy their attention for a moment with other things than mere expressions of my heartfelt gratitude for this scene. I can but renew them from the bottom of my heart, as I do. [Applause, long continued.]

The Independent and the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Independent*, it seems, recognizes the *Herald* as part and parcel of the reputable press of New-York. You are, therefore, lectured for not employing dainty terms in exposing its rascalities. In plain English, your religious neighbor thinks the *Herald* entitled to the same moral weight in its aggressive and libelous career upon property, credit, and character, as any other journal, pursuing the opposite or more decent course.

Very well. Let us see how this might be made to work with the *Independent* people, if the *Herald* battery of daily defamation should be turned in that direction. Their interests are understood to be varied, and their credit in public estimation of first importance—at least to themselves. They may not own or direct Railroads. But we find in the *Independent* a Dry Goods department, and a financial column. The one may be in charge of a Merchant; the other of a Bank director,—just as a leading column is supposed to be in charge of a Clergyman. Could either of these interests stand the calumnious insinuations and direct libels of the *Herald* as many weeks as the Railroads have stood them months, without ruin to credit and peace of mind to all concerned, if, like the *Independent* people, the whole world believed the authority of the *Herald* reputable? The defamatory course of the paper is notoriously capricious. To day, Railway credit is impeached. To-morrow, the Banks are attacked. The next day Mercantile solvency impugned. These things have been and will be again in its reckless columns. And if the *Herald* be the reputable print the *Independent* would make it, it need only point suspicion to any firm of Jobbers in Broadway, and ring the changes on wild expansion and worse collections, coupled with a word or two of the "explosion" which is sure to astonish the holders of their paper in Wall-street, and the work of defamation is complete.

Fortunately, not one fifth the people who read the *Herald* have the slightest respect for its opinions or confidence in its assaults upon all that is dear to character and credit. With the great body of the public it is simply and undisguisedly a mendacious flash newspaper. That it stands otherwise with the *Independent* people almost surpasses belief. W.

The New Police Law in Brooklyn.

Auditor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, Friday, April 24, 1851.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I see in your issue of this morning, that I am represented as not recognizing the powers conferred upon the Metropolitan Police Commission by the recent act of the Legislature, and that the Brooklyn Police will continue to receive their pay in defiance of said act. Allow me to say that as an officer under *the laws*, I respect the laws, and shall not pass for payment the accounts of any of the Police from the day the Commission was organized until the Courts shall have settled the question of the constitutionality of the new law. D. L. NORTHUP, Auditor of City of Brooklyn.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Latest Returns from the British Elections.

Preparations for Laying the Submarine Cable.

The Impending War Between Spain and Mexico.

COTTON QUIET AND DROOPING.

BREADSTUFFS DULL---PROVISIONS STEADY.

Consols 92 5-8 a 92 3-4.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, No 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Friday, April 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst., arrived here at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, and sailed again at 11 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that her mails can be dispatched South in the afternoon train of that day.

The *America* reports as follows: On the 11th inst. passed the American ship *Phœnix*, towing up the Mersey. Same day, off Point Lynas, passed the American ship *James Foster, Jr.* On the 12th inst. passed steamship *Africa*, bound to Liverpool; also, an American ship, supposed to be the *Alps* from New-York.

The steamship *North American* from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 8 P. M. on Friday, the 10th inst.

Great Britain.

ELECTION RETURNS—MINISTERIAL RUMORS—THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Elections were almost over. The London *Post* summaries the result thus: Liberals, 338; Liberal Conservatives, 74; Conservatives, 306. Ministerial losses, 13; gains, 76.

The Hon. Sidney Herbert was spoken of to replace Lord Panmure as Minister of War.

The Ministerial candidate for Speaker of the House of Commons is the Hon. Evelyn Denison.

The Great Western Railroad Company, of Canada, had declared a dividend of nine per cent.

The English Government has agreed to furnish to the Atlantic Telegraph Company three steamships, one to make soundings, and two to assist in laying the cable. The *Agamemnon*, ninety-gun screw steamship of 3,000 tons, is to be employed to lay down the cable in connection with the United States steamship *Niagara*. The entire cable will be completed in June, and be laid in July next.

France.

RUMORED ATTEMPT AGAINST THE EMPEROR'S LIFE—CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Various rumors had been in circulation of an attempt upon the Emperor's person, but they were without foundation. The rumors were owing to the fact that several arrests had taken place in Paris and the Departments of persons connected with a secret Society.

A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and France for preventing future misunderstanding with regard to the right of trading at Portendic, on the west coast of Africa, and at Albreda, on the River Gambia. Great Britain relinquishes the right hitherto enjoyed under treaty, of trading from the mouth of the River St. John to the Bay and Port of Portendic. France cedes to England the French factory at Albreda, but the French are to have free access to the River Gambia for the purposes of commerce, and are to be allowed to reside at the town of Bathurst, and such other trading stations as may hereafter be appointed.

In Paris on the 8th inst. the funds closed at 69f., 25c., for money and 69f., 10c., for account, and on the 9th inst. at 69f., 20c., for money and 69f., 50c., for account, showing an abatement in the pressure for money by an increase in the fears of speculators. The Bank of France returns show a falling off in cash of one million and eight thousand francs, but an increase in cash in the Branch Banks of thirteen millions seven hundred and forty three thousand. The premium on purchase of Gold and Silver had increased by four hundred and two thousand francs.

Spain.

THE PROJECTED INVASION OF MEXICO—REPORTATIONS OF RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A Royal Decree enacts that the 16th battalions of infantry of the Army of Cuba shall be formed into eight regiments of two battalions each.

A Madrid letter says very active communications are taking place between the Spanish Government and those of France and England on the subject of the difference between Spain and Mexico. The Spanish Cabinet hopes to obtain the moral support of those two powers, and in the event of the question going beyond a war between Spain and Mexico, their material support also.

Switzerland.

It seems the Neufchatel question now turns solely on the amount of indemnity to be paid by Switzerland to Prussia.

Denmark.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE SOUND DUES.

All the Ministers have tendered their resignations on account of local politics.

The Berlin *Zeitst* denies that a delay had been accorded to Denmark by Austria and Prussia, for the settlement of the Holstein question through French influence. It also confirms the statement that Russia has refused to agree to the claims of Denmark being referred to the arbitration of European Powers.

The Danish Diet has unanimously approved of the abolition of the abolition of the Sound Dues, and the treaty concluded with the various powers.

Le Nord says that Denmark intends to employ the major portion of the capitilization of the Sound Dues in paying off the two loans contracted in London in 1849 and 1850 which, at present, constitute a heavy burthen.

Italy.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS—REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF IN PAPAL DOMINIONS.

A dispatch from General Martin, the Austrian Ambassador at Naples, repeat the statement that the King of Naples is more and more disposed to make advances towards the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the Western Powers.

The Papal Government announces a further reduction in the Customs Tariff, to take effect immediately. The import duty on manufactured articles of coarse silk, linen, cotton, wove hair and leather, is reduced 30 to 70 per cent.; on wearing apparel 50; on linen or woolen thread 38; on felt for paper mills 50; on palm oil 50; on common soap 40, and on books bound in cloth 40. On export, the duty on coarse silk, carded and combed, is reduced two-thirds, and on wool and rags four-fifths. The duty on the export of wine is doubled.

Russia.

RAISING THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in *Le Nord*, of Brussels, says the operation of raising the vessels sunk in the port of Sebastopol has commenced. There are upwards of eighty of them sunk, and sixteen have already been recovered, namely: The *Chersonese*, a steamer of 20 horse-power; four transports, one brig, two schooners, two tenders, and six small crafts. The four transports are already afloat, and are engaged in conveying provisions and equipments. The *Chersonese* is undergoing repairs at Nicolaief and will be launched again in the Spring. Besides these vessels the government have six sailing transports and some steamers of from 60 to 100 horse power, and has lately brought five screw steamers, which are to come along the [illegible] Black Sea.

THE REPORTS WHICH [illegible]

Respecting the Austro-Sardinian [illegible] Austrian circular dispatch states that [illegible] mediation of England and France [illegible] Austria will have to take to secure for herself protection. The authenticity of this circular, however, is denied.

Turkey.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION OF MR. PETRIEFF TO THE PORTE—THE PRINCIPALITIES, &c.

The Turkish Gazette announces the formation of a permanent diplomatic mission at the Porte. Riza Bey is the Russ Plenipotentiary.

The Ottoman Ambassador at Teheran had presented a note requiring the execution of the Treaty of Demilitarization and the restitution of some towns to Turkey—particularly Ova, Mill and Sulimanie.

In respect to the union of the Principalities we learn that the opinion of the Porte had consistently maintained, being now instructed to consent to the arrangement, on condition that its sovereignty shall be respected, and that the union provinces continue to pay annual tribute.

The investigation into the Filibustering Expedition to Cruzada per the *Empero* proceeds.

Extensive emigration is organizing from Germany to Turkey.

Latest Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL—OPERATIONS IN BURMAH.

The steamer *Bombay* had arrived at Trieste with Bombay dates to the 8th, Calcutta to the 16th, and Madras to the 18th of March, and Bombay to the 25th of February.

Gen. Outram was about to send an expedition to capture Mehamedeen on the Kurrea. The embarkation of troops had commenced, and an attack was expected to take place between the 19th and 20th of March.

The Persian army was again collecting at Bushgoon.

Another and more serious mutiny of the men of the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important and Interesting Decision—The Atlas Mutual Insurance Co.—Subscription Notes.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

John Berry, Receiver of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Joseph W. Yates and Robert W. Porterfield.

This action is brought by the plaintiff, as Receiver, to recover one-half of an alleged subscription of the defendants, to the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company. That subscription bears date Nov. 8, 1855, and was for $1,000, payable in six and twelve months, less 5 per cent, and this suit is brought to recover the sum of $475, due thereon May 11, 1856.

The complaint alleges that the Atlas Insurance Company was an incorporated Insurance Company on the mutual plan, organized and doing business in the City of New-York and became insolvent, and on the 11th of March, 1856, the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the property and effects.

That in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Trustees thereof caused to be prepared, and circulated a subscription for signatures in the words following: "We, the subscribers hereto agree to give to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, our notes in advance of premiums of insurance, at six and twelve months, in equal amounts for the sums set opposite our names respectively, it being understood, that in consideration thereof the subscribers are to be allowed by the company at the maturity of their notes, 5 per cent. on the amount thereof. This subscription is towards the $300,000 subscription authorized by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of this date, and is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed. New-York, Nov. 8, 1855."

The resolution of Nov. 8, 1855, referred to in the subscription is as follows:

"On motion it was resolved, that a subscription in the sum of $300,000 in premium notes to be written against, be obtained—subscriptions to be binding when $300,000 is subscribed, including the $40,000 already subscribed."

On the 19th of October, 1855, the Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"That any arrangement made by the Finance Committee in paying or arranging for funds to pay the pressing liabilities of the Co., and to sustain the Institution until other means can be provided, if they shall make themselves or their friends personally liable, the same shall be considered and treated as confidential in any event, equal in all respects to the amount of $40,000, already subscribed by the friends of the Company for its relief."

The complaint further alleges that the defendants on 8th November, 1855, subscribed to the said subscription the sum of $1,000, and that the said sum of $300,000 was subscribed in accordance with the terms of said resolution, and of said subscription.

The plaintiff further alleges that the defendants had not given their notes, in accordance with said subscription, and that there was due thereon the said sum of $475, and interest from May 11, 1856.

The defendants in their answer deny that the said sum of $300,000 was ever subscribed in accordance with the terms of said resolution or of said subscription.

The defendants further allege that said sum of $300,000 was never subscribed in good faith, that many of said subscriptions were merely nominal, that they were made with the understanding that they were not to be binding; that the officers of the Company made subscriptions which were merely nominal, and made for the purpose of procuring from *bona fide* subscribers their notes in accordance with such subscription.

DAVIES, Justice—The terms of the subscription and the testimony conclusively establish the position that the subscription of the defendants was not to be binding, unless the sum of $300,000 was actually subscribed. It was incumbent on the plaintiff as essential to his right to recover, to establish the fulfillment of the condition precedent, that this sum had been subscribed, and for this purpose he produces and proves the *subscription book, which contains first, a statement under date of Nov. 8, 1855, in these words:*

"The Trustees of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, in order to show their desire and determination to place the Company in an independent position, do subscribe the amount set opposite their names, on the same conditions as set forth in the resolution of the Board of this date, to be paid in cash or notes, at thirty, sixty, ninety days, or four months, provided that the amount of three hundred thousand dollars is subscribed under *that resolution.*"

Then follows the names of sixteen persons, and opposite thereto $50,000.

Next we have a copy of the subscription of $40,000, being that referred to, without doubt, in the resolution of October 19, 1855; and then succeeds the subscription of Nov. 8, 1855, already referred to, and which, in fact, only amounts to the sum of about $212,500. Then follows a subscription amounting to $48,000, by the gentlemen who had agreed to subscribe $50,000 provided the $300,000 subscription was made up, and then other subscriptions amounting to near $[illegible]. The original subscription of $40,000 is produced, and bears date Oct. 12, 1855.

The subscription which the defendants signed, and the engagement which they entered into, contains the express stipulation that "this subscription is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed."

Now it is obvious from the date of the subscription of $40,000, and the terms of the engagement to subscribe $50,000, that they were both regarded as independent subscriptions to that for $300,000.

It is apparent to my mind from the terms of the resolution of October 19, that an arrangement had been made that this $40,000 subscription was regarded as a confidential loan to the Company. The notes to be given to meet it were, by the terms of the subscription, to be at four months, while those under the subscription for $300,000 were to be at six and twelve months, and those under the subscription of $50,000 were to be met in cash or notes, at thirty, sixty, ninety days, or four months.

These subscriptions must, in my judgment, be all deemed separate and independent engagements, varying in amounts, terms and conditions, and that neither the $40,000 or the $50,000 subscriptions can be invoked to aid in fulfillment of the terms of that for $300,000, or as forming any part thereof.

I have not overlooked the resolution of the Board of Trustees of Nov. 8, 1855, in which they say that the subscription is to be binding when $300,000 is subscribed, including the $40,000 already subscribed. It is sufficient to say that this is not the contract of the defendants. The terms of the subscription signed by them contain no such provisions, but the emphatic one that it is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed thereto.

I am now considering the subscription of November 8, 1855, as containing what it purports, legal and valid subscriptions with the amounts there appearing, disregarding those of the $40,000 and $50,000 amount to make up the sum of $300,000.

What is the effect of such a condition in a subscription?

Undoubtedly that it must be complied with before the liability attaches. Such is the agreement of the parties, and such are their legal obligations.

The rule, as I understand it, is well stated by Chancellor Walworth in Stewart vs. Trustees of Hamilton College, 2 Denio, 403. That was an action brought by the Trustees of Hamilton College against Stewart, to recover from him a subscription to the funds of that institution. The subscription contained a provision that the subscribers were not to be holden "to pay the sums subscribed by us, unless the aggregate of our subscriptions shall by the first of July, 1834, amount to $50,000." It was proven on the trial that the nominal amount of the subscriptions equaled that sum on that day, but that $700 was subscribed by unincorporated benevolent associations, that other subscriptions to the amount of $3,000, were made by married women, and that other subscriptions amounting to between one and two thousand dollars were payable in land and other property.

The Chancellor after pointing out the particulars, in which the terms of the subscription had not been complied with, says, That the conditions upon which the plaintiff Stewart had subscribed, not having been complied with, he never became liable upon his subscription. I shall have occasion in another connection to refer to this opinion more fully.

As establishing the same principle, I refer to the case of Sandford vs. Handy, 23 Wend., 475. In that case proposals were issued to form a joint stock company for the sale of certain lands. The lands were to be divided in 23 shares of $5,000 each, and the defendant subscribed for one share. All the shares were not subscribed for.

The Supreme Court were of the opinion that by the true construction of the contract all the shares were to be subscribed for before any subscriber should become liable upon his subscription, and that this was a condition precedent—and the whole number of shares not having been taken, the defendant was not liable. It will be observed in this case, that there was no express provision in the subscription paper, that the whole number of shares should be taken; but the Court holding that by the true intent and import of the agreement, all the shares were to be taken, such taking was a condition precedent to the defendant's liability.

The plaintiff's counsel has referred to another case upon this same contract in 2d Denio, 225, and confidently relies upon it as one authority to sustain the defendants liability in this case.

The Supreme Court had held in conformity with their decision in 23 Wend. (supra) that the subscription of the whole number of shares, *as clearly implied on the face of the agreement*, constitute a very material part of it and deeply affected the separate interest of each subscriber, and that the defendant could not be made liable, as this material condition of the contract had not been complied with.

The Court of Errors reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court upon the ground that it was not a condition of the agreement that the whole twenty-three shares should have been subscribed. The opinions for reversal were delivered by the Chancellor and Senator Lott. The former says, at page 251: "I confess, upon examining the agreement I cannot discover anything from which it can be reasonably inferred that the subscription of the whole number of shares, or of twenty-one shares, was intended to be made a condition precedent to the rights of the defendant to claim the benefit of the contract, or the rights of the plaintiff to demand a performance on the part of the defendant." Senator Lott says, at p. 256: "It was contended, however, that his (the defendant's) covenant was conditional, that his agreement was to take one share, if the twenty-three shares were subscribed and not otherwise, and that the subscription of the whole number of shares was an indispensable condition, and an integral term of the contract itself clearly appearing on its face. It is not pretended that there is an express condition of that nature, and a careful examination of the different provisions of this agreement will show that such is not its fair construction."

Senators Porter and Bokee delivered opinions in favor of affirming the decision of the Supreme Court, on the ground taken by that Court, that it was fairly inferrable from the whole contract that it was upon the condition that the whole twenty-three shares were to be subscribed.

The judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed by one majority, and it must be assumed on the ground stated by the two judges who delivered the prevailing opinion, that the covenant was not conditional.

Instead of this case being, as was assumed by the plaintiff's counsel on the argument an authority, for the proposition that when an agreement is made upon condition, the party can be bound by it, without showing that the condition precedent has been fulfilled, I regard it as sustaining exactly the contrary doctrine.

All the Judges who delivered opinions in that case concede that if the covenant had contained an express condition, that the twenty-three shares should be subscribed, the defendant could not have been made liable without showing that such subscription had been made, and the only difference between the Court of Errors and the Supreme Court was, whether such a covenant could be implied as clearly appearing on its face.

The Supreme Court and the minority of the Court of Errors holding that such was its fair construction, and the majority of the Court of Errors, though holding otherwise, conceding if such was its fair construction the plaintiff could not recover.

This case is disembarrassed from the difficulty arising in that. In the agreement under consideration, is an express stipulation that the same "is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed."

If I am correct in the view I have taken of the facts in this case, $300,000 was never subscribed to that subscription, but only about $212,500. It never, therefore, became the defendant's subscription.

The condition precedent on which he agreed to become a subscriber, did not arise, and therefore no legal liability attached to him in consequence of that conditional engagement.

But it is contended on the part of the plaintiff, that taking all the three subscriptions together the same amounts to the sum of $300,000, and therefore the condition has been performed and the defendant's engagement is complete. I have already stated the difficulties in maintaining this position.

The first and obvious one is, that such is not the defendant's agreement; when he signed this he saw preceding it, two distinct, separate and independent subscriptions, one of the 12th of October, 1855, for $40,000, and the other an engagement by sixteen persons that they would subscribe the sum of $50,000, *provided*, the sum of $300,000 was subscribed under the resolution of Nov. 8, 1855.

It is apparent to my mind that origanlly these three subscriptions were regarded as separate and independent.

It is sufficient for this case to say that there is nothing in the agreement signed by the defendants to warrant the ground now assumed, that the $40,000, and the $50,000, subscriptions, were to be deemed part of the $300,000 which was to be subscribed before such subscriptions were to be binding.

I do not think such was originally the intent of the parties. It will be seen that the terms of both these subscriptions, were entirely different from that of the $300,000 subscription. The $40,000 of Oct. 12 was to be made in notes at four months. The $50,000, in cash or notes, at 30, 60, 90 days, or at four months, while that of the $300,000 was made in notes at six and twelve months, in equal amounts. It is impossible, therefore, to say that these three subscriptions are to be deemed and taken as one, and as forming a part of the $300,000. Their very language and terms contradict this assumption. Besides, it is apparent to my mind, that the fair construction of this subscription for $300,000 is, that the same is not to be operative unless the entire sum of $300,000 should be subscribed thereto, on the same terms as therein expressed, viz: in premium notes at six and twelve months in equal amounts.

Now, there is no ground for asserting that any such sum has been subscribed on those terms, and the difficulties are to me insurmountable, in taking other subscriptions, made at different times and on different terms, and regarding them as part of this.

This view of this case is so clear and conclusive to my mind that I should have no hesitation in ordering judgment for the defendants without considering the other questions raised. But, as they have been discussed with care and ability, and pressed with earnestness upon the Court, they merit, as they are entitled to receive, a careful consideration.

The plaintiff contends that as the whole sum of $300,000 was actually subscribed after the date of the 12th of October, this Court is to hold, that within the fair meaning and intent of the subscription, signed by the defendants, the sum of $300,000 was subscribed, and therefore the condition was fulfilled.

This is on the assumption that the subscription of $40,000 and that of $50,000 (in fulfillment of which $48,000 appears to have been only subscribed) are included as part of the $300,000 subscription. The objections to this have already been stated.

It is not alleged that all the subscriptions made after Oct. 12, including that, exceed the sum of $300,000. It is said that the sum total of the whole just equals that sum. In this total is included the $40,000 subscription of Oct. 12. That subscription as is apparent from the terms of the resolution of Oct. 19, had been placed on a footing different from the other subscription made under the resolution of the Board of Nov. 8, 1855. It, in fact, was to be regarded as confidential, while the residue of the subscription did not partake of that character. It was securing to a portion of the subscribers an advantage not participated in by the others, and I do not regard the fact that the Trustees did not carry out this arrangement as varying its legal effect.

A not dissimilar arrangement existed as to a portion of the subscriptions for the benefit of Hamilton College, in the case of Stewart vs. Trustees of that college cited supra. There the total of the subscription was to be $50,000. The whole amount not being subscribed by the day named, the Trustees passed a resolution, to raise further money to save harmless those persons who had agreed, and who thereupon did make up the deficiency—and the Trustees therefore regarded the whole amount as subscribed.

Chancellor Walworth said, in reference to such an agreement that, "the essence of every agreement of this kind is, that there should be perfect equality among the subscribers as to the nature and extent of their respective liabilities for the several sums subscribed by them respectively. To have made this general subscription valid, so as to fill up the sum of subscriptions and contributions to the amount of $50,000 (the sum in that case to be subscribed before the subscriptions became binding) within the terms of the agreement, it should have been an absolute donation of the amount of the deficiency, to be paid at the same time as the other subscriptions, and no part of it to be restored or refunded to them upon any contingency, or in any event other than such as were common to the subscription of all the other subscribers."

In support of this well settled principle, alike in harmony with the law and sound morals, the Chancellor refers to the case of a composition deed, where there is an express agreement between the creditors themselves to discharge the debtor upon receiving a ratable proportion of the respective debts, any private agreement or understanding between the debtor and any particular creditor that the latter shall at any time, or in any contingency receive a greater sum than the amount of his debts specified in the composition deed, is held to be void as a fraud upon the other creditors. (1 Anst. Rep. 202. 2 ib. 910. Jackson vs. Duchaire, 3d Term Rep. 551. Cockshot vs. Bennett, 2 Term R. 763. Steinemann vs. Magnus, 11 East 390. Wood vs. Bentley, 6 Hill 56.

The agreement, therefore, to regard this $40,000 subscription upon a different footing, than the residue of the subscription was a fraud upon the other subscribers, and vitiated the whole transaction.

But it is argued that the defendants must have known that this $40,000 subscription was to be taken as part of the $300,000 subscription, and the terms and conditions upon which it had been made.

First—Because the Trustees, in their resolution of Nov. 8, 1855, authorizing this subscription, stated that it should be binding when $300,000 was subscribed, including the $40,000 already subscribed.

Second—That the reference to that resolution, in the subscription signed by the defendants, adopts it as part of the terms of the subscription.

In relation to the first position, nothing was said in the resolution of Nov. 8, of the terms upon which the $40,000 had been subscribed, and although the Trustees might have intended that the subscription should be binding on all the subscribers, when $300,000 additional was subscribed, such clearly is not the language or the true construction of the subscription. That is the agreement of the defendants, and by that must they be bound. [illegible] of the Trustees not communicated to them, and assented to by them, can have no significance in determining their liability; and it seems to me that the reference in the subscription to the resolution of the Trustees was not of such a character as to lead the defendants and the other subscribers to suppose that it contained any thing else than the general authority to raise a subscription to the amount of $300,000.

It certainly cannot be fairly said that this reference adopts the provisions of that resolution, that the subscription was to be binding when $260,000 was subscribed, when the subscription itself contains a contrary stipulation. The latter must govern as being the contract of the defendants.

Conceding that the defendants had agreed to be bound, provided $260,000 in addition had been subscribed, was that condition complied with? Including the $48,000 subscribed, as I regard it in fulfillment of the engagement of Nov. 8, to subscribe $50,000 the total of all, excluding the $40,000, is just equal to the requisite sum of $260,000.

To make up this sum there is included subscriptions to the amount of $37,000 by various insurance companies. I am at a loss where to find the power or authority conferred upon these companies to advance their notes in anticipation of premiums on insurance which they may never make, and in this case never did make except to a small extent, to sustain a failing or revive an insolvent corporation.

If these subscriptions, or any part of them were ultra vires, they are void and no subscription, and it follows that the necessary amount to make the defendants subscription binding, never was raised. No power is shown in their charters thus to apply the funds of this Corporation to such purposes, and it is certainly not an incidental power and necessary to the conduct and management of the business for which they were called into being. It certainly needs no argument or authority to show that a Corporation created for the purpose of insurance has no power to advance its moneys, or obligations to sustain another Corporation in similar or dissimilar business.

Neither does the authority given to these companies to reinsure policies or risks taken by them in other companies, authorize or give any warrant for these subscriptions.

When these premium notes are given, the maker becomes to that extent a stockholder in the Company receiving the premium notes, and by numerous decisions in this State, the whole amount of the note is payable, though no insurance has ever been effected by the maker, and such notes are a substitute for capital stock. 1 Sand. S. C. R. 136, and cases there cited.

Could these Companies thus subscribe to the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company? This point was ruled in the negative by the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Vol. 24, Conn. Rep. 159. Mutual Savings Bank vs. Meriden Agency Company. The Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of the Court in that case says: "But when the Directors of the Company subscribe for stock in a Building Association, whatever may have been their motives, whether to obtain a loan of money, or for purposes of speculation, they transcended the powers conferred upon them, and departed from the legitimate business of the Company, as much as if they had subscribed for stock in a Manufacturing or Steamboat Company. Such subscription, in our opinion, is not binding upon the defendants, and any payments made upon it to the plaintiffs would be money received by them without consideration." The Court holds in that case that the subscription was void and that the Corporation never became stockholders. If these Corporations had the power to make their subscriptions, we have seen that the legal effect of such subscriptions was to make the subscriber a stockholder to the amount thereof, and liable to pay such subscription or premium note forthwith, though the Corporation receiving it might have failed the next day and never earned in premiums one cent of the amount.

Can it be contended that insurance companies organized for a specific purpose, can thus put at hazard, nay waste, entirely the capital stock or fund contributed and held by them, for the purposes of their charters? I think clearly not, and that subscriptions by them like those now under consideration, are ultra vires and void.

Such I understand is the current of authority not only in this country, but in England. The case of Tallmage vs. Pell, 3 Seld, 328, contains the rule of this State governing corporations,—and that case meets the argument of the plaintiff's counsel, that because these companies were authorized to reinsure their policies or invest their surplus funds in the stocks of other incorporations, therefore they had authority to make this subscription. Neither of these objects were those for which these subscriptions were made, and though they had authority to do these things, it does not follow they had authority to lend their means or credit to sustain a failing or insolvent corporation or become stockholders in other corporations.

I shall content myself with citing a single case from the English Reports for the rule on this subject as established there.

The case of the East Anglian Railway Company vs. Eastern Counties Railway Company, 7 Law, and Eq. Rep. 505, is a leading one on this subject, and I am not aware that its authority has ever been questioned or overruled. The case appears to have been very fully and ably argued by the counsel, and maturely considered by the Court, and the points decided are—That a railway company incorporated by Act of Parliament is bound to apply all the funds of the company for the purposes directed and provided for by the act, and for no other purpose whatsoever—And when such a railway company was incorporated by a public Act of Parliament "for the purpose of making and maintaining" a particular railway and other works by the act authorized, "and for other purposes therein declared," and they were empowered by the act to raise money for making and maintaining the railway and other works authorized by the act, and the money so raised was directed to be expended towards those purposes and otherwise carrying the act into execution, and after paying these expenses the profits of the company were to be divided among the proprietors. The purposes mentioned in the act were confined to the acts to be done upon and relating to the railway to be made by the company.

The defendants the Company so incorporated covenanted with the plaintiffs, another Railway Company, to take a lease of their railways and to pay the costs of soliciting bills then pending in Parliament, by which the plaintiffs were to be authorized to make extensions and branches of their railways. In an action for breach of covenant in not paying the costs of the bills in Parliament—

Held, that the act incorporating the defendants, being a public act must be presumed to be known to the plaintiffs and that they could not recover, inasmuch as the covenant entered into by the defendants was beyond the scope of their authority as a corporation, and was therefore illegal and void, however beneficial to the defendants' railway, the objects of the covenant if carried out, might be.

Lewis C. J. says: "It is clear that the defendants have a limited authority only, and are a corporation only for the purpose of making and maintaining the railway sanctioned by the act, and that their funds can only be applied for the purpose directed and provided for by the statute. * * * Any proprietor when he takes shares has a right to expect that the conditions upon which the act was obtained will be performed, and it is no sufficient answer to a stockholder expecting his dividend, that the money has been expended upon an undertaking which at some remote period may be highly beneficial to the line. The public has an interest in the proper administration of the powers conferred by the act."

Applying these principles to the present case, it is quite clear that no power was given to the officers of these various companies to make this subscription, and thus if they had the power, subject the property of their stockholders to the hazards of a business carried on by another corporation, in whose management they had no voice or control, or to appropriate the funds and property of their shareholders to the payment of losses sustained by another corporation, or to the discharge of debts incurred by it.

No such departure from the powers conferred on these companies, or from the duties imposed upon them, can be sanctioned by this Court. Such acts are unauthorized and void, and although these companies did subscribe to this fund, the sum of $37,000, it was in fact no subscription, and the necessary amount to make it binding by its terms on the defendants, supposing all the residue properly made up remained deficient this amount.

But it was contended on the argument, that supposing this objection tenable, it appeared by the testimony that the Atlas Insurance Company had realized the proceeds of all their subscriptions of these Companies, except that of the International and Philadelphia Insurance Company, amounting to $7,000, and $2,500 of that of the Astor Mutual Insurance Company.

It appears that the notes received from these companies, thus realized, were passed away by the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, and if the doctrine of the Supreme Court of Connecticut is sound, any payment made by these companies, being upon a void subscription and without consideration, may be recovered back. It is, therefore, far from safe to say, that the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company has received the avails of these subscriptions. It is quite beyond contradiction that of these subscriptions, $9,500 are still unpaid by these companies, and if the law is as announced in this opinion that sum cannot be collected. These companies had no authority to make any such contracts; it is simply void, and is no subscription within the meaning and intent of the stipulation that $300,000 was to be subscribed before the subscription was to be binding.

But assuming that I am in error, in reference to the binding force and validity of the subscription of these companies, there is an objection to that of one of them, which is fatal to it, and sufficient to reduce the subscription below the $300,000.

I allude to that of the International Insurance Company. That was never authorized by the Directors of that Company or known to them. It was proven on the trial of this case that it was made under an agreement between the two companies for a mutual exchange of notes for the sum of $5,000. That these companies had no authority to make such exchange, needs no argument to fortify and illustrate. That such an arrangement was a fraud upon the other subscribers, we have seen to be established, and consequently it vitiated the whole transaction. In the language of Chancellor Walworth, already cited, the essence of such an agreement is that there should be perfect equality among all the subscribers as to the nature and extent of their respective liabilities. No such equality is preserved by such an arrangement, but is equally, if not more, vicious and objectionable, than the arrangement in reference to making the $40,000 subscription confidential. It was proven that several of the individual subscriptions were made upon terms and arrangements, not common to the other subscribers, being taken, on account of debts past due by the company to the persons making the subscription, the condition being if he would subscribe, it should apply in part payment of the debt due and the balance would be paid by the company.

This arrangement was equally a fraud upon the other subscribers, and vitiated the transaction.

I am, therefore, constrained to hold, in every aspect in which I have regarded this case, that the condition precedent, which the parties agreed to and reduced to writing, and which was made part of the agreement upon which these defendants are now sued, *viz.: That the same was "not to be binding until* the sum of $300,000 is subscribed," has not been fulfilled, and that consequently no legal liability has been created against the defendants by signing the same.

Judgment for defendants.

For plaintiff, C. C. Egan. For defendants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

Alexander Cross vs. George Law.—In this case the Jury, this morning, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $15,233 79.

The Court then took up the argument of the demurrer, and the application for a *ne exeat*, in the case of *Graham vs. Meyer & Stucken*, which was adjourned over from last Saturday. The argument was commenced by Mr. Brady for the defendants, and closed by Mr. O'Conor for the plaintiff. Judge NELSON took the papers.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—THE SICKLES CUT-OFF—THE STEAMBOAT METROPOLIS.

The case of *Wm. B. Sickles vs. Wm. Borden and Augustus Sturges et al.*, was then taken up. In this case, which is a bill in equity, filed upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in relation to the use of the Sickles Cut-off upon the steamboat *Metropolis*, temporary injunction was granted restraining the defendants from using the Cut-off complained. The owners of the boat, however, having removed the adjustibility of the cut-off, ran the boat as before. After her first trip in this way, however, a motion was made for an attachment against the defendants for violating the injunction. The motion was heard before Judge HALL, who directed an attachment to issue against the defendant Sturges, who is the engineer of the boat. The attachment issued, and the defendant appeared, and having answered the interrogatories filed by the plaintiff, the case now came up for a hearing upon these answers. The main point of which was that he was only the engineer in employ of the Company who owned her, and did not think that his running the engine under his contract was a violation of the injunction.

Mr. Dickinson argued the matter in behalf of the plaintiff, and it was then laid over till to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 24.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Jeremiah Towle.—This case was at last brought to a close to-day, it being manifest that there were no questions in the case proper to be submitted to the jury, by both parties consenting that a general verdict for the United States subject to the opinion of the Court on the points of law; the amount to be adjusted by the Court, and if the balance was found in favor of the defendant, such balance to be certified, and with leave to each party to carry the case up on exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 24.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE BALANCE DOCKS.

Samuel S. Roberts vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company.—This is an action similar to the one of Hooker against the same. The plaintiff has an establishment nearly opposite the dock, and wishes to have his vessels come to the place now occupied by it to discharge their cargoes. The arguments are essentially the same as in the other case.

DECISIONS.

Hutchings vs. Comp.—New trial denied with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

THE JOBSON EXPERT CASE.

Jobson vs. Allen.—This case, it will be remembered, was for services rendered by the plaintiff as an expert in a suit brought by the defendant in Cincinnati in regard to a patent for teeth. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $850. The defendant appealed to the Special Term, and the case was argued by Wm. W. Northrop, Esq., for the defendant, and James T. Brady, Esq., for the plaintiff. His Honor rendered a decision, granting a new trial, as the evidence did not sustain the verdict rendered. Costs to abide the event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Joseph Miller, for the murder of his wife, the negro D'Orsay, for the murder of the girl in Worth-street, and Michael Wogan, for arson in the first degree, were yesterday postponed until the May Term.

The case of Neal Duffy, a policeman, charged with assaulting a man named McManus on election day, was then called up. Judge Beebe, who appeared for the defendant, stated that he could not proceed to trial in the absence of a material witness, whereupon the Recorder ordered the case to be postponed to the May Term. The complainant, McManus, immediately arose in great ire, and in a very insolent manner said that he had been brought into the Court often enough to have the case tried, and that he was determined he would not come again. If any policeman was sent to fetch him, he would murder him. He was about moving out of the Court room, accompanied by his wife, when the Recorder ordered his arrest. He was brought to the Recorder's bench, and upon being asked what he had to say why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, he professed ignorance of the Recorder's meaning. He was brought to his senses, however, by a prompt fine of $15, which his wife instantly paid. He quitted the Court a poorer and a wiser man.

THE ASSAULTS ON ELECTION DAY.

The cases of Aldermen William Wilson, McConnell, *Enright, Callahan, Holland, and others, alleged rioters* on the last election day, were next called up for trial. Mr. John Graham, senior counsel for defence, not being in court, considerable delay took place, and as Mr. Graham did not appear, the junior counsel, Mr. Sweeney, requested that the trial should be postponed till the May term. The Recorder replied that for the credit of the City, for the ends of justice, and for the interests of the accused themselves, the charges ought to be at once disposed of. The District-Attorney also urged the immediate trial of the defendants. The case had been long before the Court, and the defendants had neglected to attend to it. In their bearing upon the administration of public justice, these trials were highly important. It had been recently said in the Legislature that an election day was the Sabbath of an elector, and personal violence on that day was to be regarded as an offence of greater magnitude than on any other.

The Recorder remarked that it was a State Prison offence.

The Counsel for defence said that he had only received notice about an hour before that the trial was to come off. He was not at all prepared to proceed. Mr. Graham was prepared, but he was not to be found.

The District-Attorney stated that the reason alleged by the defendants for their unwillingness to proceed to trial, was the fact that the Recorder, in his capacity as a magistrate, had taken some of the affidavits.

The Recorder replied that such an objection was certainly frivolous. He would not recognise the idea that a judge upon the bench could entertain any partisan feelings for or against the accused. He was always glad when a party against whom a charge was made, and who was placed upon his trial could, with justice be acquitted, and if these parties were innocent he should be glad to see them released, and they could show their innocence then, as well as at any other time. If they proved to be guilty, he should do as he had already announced, punish them to the utmost extent of the law.

The trials were ultimately ordered for the first Wednesday in the May term.

There being no other business ready, the jurors were dismissed and the April term closed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

City-Judge RUSSELL sat upon the bench of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The prisoners' box was crowded with men and women, black and white.

John Thomas was placed at the bar. He had assaulted Redmond Roche, a First Ward policeman at Castle Garden. He said he was drunk when he did it and greatly excited. The excuse was not considered sufficient, so he was fined $25, which he promptly paid, and was thereupon permitted to depart.

James O'Rorke and William Shay were charged with committing a violent assault upon Peter Kline, of No. 49 Allen-street. Kline was a Carson man, and had been heard urging the claims of his candidate in a Bowery bar-room. The prisoners, who were Harry Howard men, found him in the street soon after and punished him for it. The Judge fined them $10 each and dismissed them.

James Byron was put to the bar for chastising his wife Honora in a cruel and unusual manner. He talked so long and loudly that it was found necessary to call him to order several times. He had a lawyer to plead his case, but he wouldn't permit the lawyer to speak a sentence without interruption. He said he was determined to "try" himself. His wife thought he had already been punished enough, and was willing to forgive him. She so intimated to the Judge, who was about to suspend judgment, when the prisoner burst forth in a fit of temper, and applied to his wife epithets of so obscene a character that the Judge at once passed sentence of three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Ann Lawlor and Sarah Clapp were charged with stealing a horse-blanket. Their guilt was fully proven. They were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. One of them had a little child, whom she feelingly caressed during the progress of the trial. When sentence was passed a woman—one of the spectators—came forward and took the child from the prisoner, thereby causing a great commotion in Court. "The poor thing has the small-pox, Sir," screamed the intruder; "and is dying." After considerable shuffling and pushing, the child was transferred to the outside woman, to whom it no doubt belonged, the prisoner having borrowed it to excite the Magistrate's sympathy.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—APRIL 24.

Before Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Hanson.

The evidence in the case of Richard Lewis, on trial for rape, was closed to-day, at 12 o'clock. The afternoon was occupied by District-Attorney Schumaker, and prisoner's counsel, R. H. Huntley, Esq., in summing up the case. The Court will charge the Jury to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

Arraignments.—John Powers and Richard Johnson, indicted for burglary, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

John Tice, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A VETERAN PRINTER AND EDITOR.—The announcement in the papers of the death, at the age of 79, of AMOS BUTLER, Esq., late editor of the New-York *Mercantile Advertiser*, reminds me that Mr. JOHN TURNER, of the old firm of LANG & TURNER, editors of the New-York *Gazette*, (the great commercial paper of this City, thirty or forty years ago,) yet survives here in Lexington-avenue, at the advanced age of 85, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest printer and editor in the country. He was apprenticed to the printing business as long ago as the year 1785, to the well-known SAMUEL LOUDON, of this City. In 1796, he became one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Minerva*—a literary journal of four pages quarto. The following year he became sole proprietor of the same; when, such was his enterprise and assiduity, that for a long time he actually performed the whole of the duties of the paper undivided, being at once the editor, publisher, compositor, pressman, carrier, collector, printer's devil, and all in his own person. His subsequent partnership in the New-York *Gazette*, with his friend JOHN LANG, lasted nearly a third of a century, in mutual harmony and prosperity, up to 1832. The veteran printer's health, considering his age, is good; and in November last, he gave proof of his energy and his devotion to genuine Republicanism, by accompanying his Republican son, Dr. WM. TURNER, to the thronged poll of his Ward (and everybody has heard how roughly the elections in New-York are conducted) and depositing his vote for FREMONT, and for JOHN A. KING, (as Governor of his native State,) the son of his time-honored, political friend, RUFUS KING.—*New-York Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Teller of the Laighton Bank at Lynn, HENRY W. SMITH, has defaulted in $8,400. He acknowledges having appropriated $7,500 which was used for the benefit of H. S. GEORGE & Co., of which firm Mr. SAMUEL T. HUSE, SMITH'S father-in-law, is a member. The Bank has been nearly secured on its claim of $7,500. Mr. HUSE claims to have induced the young man to embezzle the funds, and had made arrangements to meet the semi-annual examination of the accounts of the Bank by putting in a quantity of the paper of the firm, but Mr. GEORGE, not feeling safe at the freedom taken with the signature, forbid the deposit of the notes, hence the deliverance and subsequent confession of young SMITH, who disclosed the whole affair to the President. It is not probable that legal proceedings will be taken.

The members of the Massachusetts Legislature improved Fast-day, last week, by "visiting the Institutions." At the House of Correction in Plymouth, the centre of attraction was Mrs. GARDNER, imprisoned on a charge of poisoning her husband. She talks freely in respect to the poisoning; admits conjugal difficulties, but claims to have been the victim of religious persecution, she being a Baptist, while her husband was a Universalist, and that he had forbid her attendance upon her own church, with threats. She asserts her innocence vehemently, but makes no attempts at a detailed defence. It is a great disappointment, she asserts, that her trial does not come off at this term, as she is perfectly sure of acquittal.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "For the last seven or eight years, at different times, a party of three or more have been in the habit of visiting a field situated on the west side of Ruggles-street, near Parker-street, Roxbury, and digging for hidden treasure. The spot is near a creek, and long before the mill-dam was built small vessels passed up and down, and near this place it is supposed the famous Capt. KIDD buried some of his money. Within the last four weeks, a party of three persons have visited the place and dug for the money, and on Wednesday night last five persons proceeded to the field, and their proceedings were witnessed by a police-officer and several others. No money has yet turned up.

The liquor law of Massachusetts has produced a curious state of affairs in Lynn. The proprietors of the Sagamore House proposed to displace the landlord for selling intoxicating drinks; the landlord bought up $2,000 worth of stock so as to control a new Board of Directors; and this fact coming to the ears of the present Board, they leased the hotel for a term of 20 years to another company, composed of substantial and respectable citizens of Lynn.

An enormous blast was made in the quarries in Bolton, Conn., last week. With a charge of 1,500 pounds a mass of rock was upheaved twenty-five feet in depth, twenty-five feet wide and fifty feet long. Three thousand tons of waste rock were removed—1,000 tons thrown from fifteen to 100 rods distant; one mass, weighing some fifteen tons, was thrown thirty rods. The tops of trees in the neighborhood were shaved off as if by an axe.

The Ohio *Statesman* learns that EDWARD HAWKINS, who, last month, shot and killed JAMES M. LAND and JESSE ANVINE, Sheriff and Constable of Estill County, Ky., was taken at his father's, in Adams County, in this State, and lodged in the jail of Estill County, Ky. On Sunday the surrounding inhabitants assembled, broke into the jail, carried off HAWKINS, conveyed him to the spot of the murder, and there hung him.

The prisoner, WM. TOWNSEND alias MCHENRY, arrested in Cleveland, proves to be, as far as the evidence yet taken attests, the man he was arrested for. Several persons recognized in the prisoner the man who in Upper Canada in 1854 passed as BILLY TOWNSEND, and whose crimes set the whole province in pursuit, and for whom the authorities offered a thousand pounds reward. Canadian officers have taken him in charge.

The New-Brunswick papers are mostly filled with discussions upon the coming legislative election, *the Government and Liberal parties having candidates* in nearly all the counties, and the liquor law question forming part of the excitement, which is pretty fully developed in the journals.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention assembled at Nashville on the 15th inst., and nominated Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Shelby County, for Governor. A very large number of delegates were present, representing every county in the State.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at full rates. Pearls, $7@ $8 12½; Pots, $8 25@$8 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is not so brisk, but it is stiffly held. Java, 15¼c.@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@ 12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@11½c., and St. Domingo, 11½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate demand at about former rates.

COTTON—Is unsettled, parties disagreeing about prices. A limited business only was reported to-day, on a basis, pretty fairly represented by the following figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12¼	12¼
Middling	13¾	14	14¼	14½
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼
Fair	15	15¼	15⅝	15¾

FISH—Exhibit no important change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour appears pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales since our last of about 9,800 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$5 65@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 80
Extra State	5 85@ 6 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 70@ 5 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85@ 6 95
Extra Ohio	6 20@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 30@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian continues unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 800 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is still in good request, at firmer prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,000 bbls. low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 50@$6. and $6@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet yet firm, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 20@ $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier, but it is in lively demand, and is advancing. Sales have been made of about 14,700 bushels, including fair to good ordinary Western White at $1 57@$1 65; good Southern White at $1 65@$1 85; and very choice Southern Red at $1 56 ⅌ bushel. Rye has advanced. 8,000 bushels found buyers at [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivered. Barley is heavy and dull, at $1 20 @1 50 for poor to choice ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive and nominal. Oats are salable and steady, at 53c. @60c. for Western, 55c.@58c. for State, 54c.@56c. for Jersey; and 52½c.@56c. for Southern ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at firmer rates. We have heard of sales of about 12,000 bushels, at 74c.@76c. for new and old yellow; 70c.@80c. for new and old white, and 73½c.@74c. for old Western mixed, in store, ⅌ bushel.

Messrs. WALKER, BRONSON & CO., of Chicago, Ill., furnish the following statement of Grain in store at the principal receiving and shipping points in the West, and the quantity in the country tributary thereto:

CORN IN STORE APRIL 19.

	1856.	1857.
Oswego		10,000
Buffalo		80,000
Toledo		5,000
Points leading to Toledo		150,000
Chicago	370,000	134,000
Total	370,000	379,000
At points leading to Chicago, viz:		
Pekin, (estimated,)	300,000	70,000
Peoria	320,000	30,000
Chillicothe	57,000	41,500
Lacon	90,000	40,000
Henry	150,000	50,000
Hennepin, (estimated,)	70,000	40,000
Peru and Lasalle	150,000	70,000
Ottawa	245,000	167,000
Morris	155,000	112,000
Joliet, (estimated,)	35,000	15,000
Lockport	90,000	25,000
Total	1,753,000	690,500

"The average receipts of corn by railroad are now 6,500 bushels daily. The lumber and distilling demand takes it all. Receipts by Canal in April, 1856, were 553,494 bushels, or from April 15 to May 2. The crop of corn in Illinois in 1856, we estimate to be one-third less than 1855. Consumption has greatly increased as our Spring is fully one month later than usual. The accounts from Ohio and Indiana all represent the crop as short, and a light stock in the country. The distilling demand in the United States is greater than ever before known. There is a strong Southern demand for home use. Oats are very scarce and high throughout the West. From a reliable correspondent, dated Peru, April 12, 1857, we quote: 'In relation to corn crop of last year, I have taken some pains to ascertain the real average in this vicinity, and the following figures will be in excess, if not entirely correct: McLean County, 25 bushels ⅌ acre; Livingston, 30 bushels; Putnam, 30 bushels; Lasalle, 30 bushels; Lee, 15 bushels; Bureau, 30 bushels; Marshall, 30 bushels. The yield of '56, compared with '55, is about one half. There has been a large amount of corn fed to this date. *It has been snowing past six hours. No grass as yet.* Hay has been $12 a ton since January, and scarce at that.' *Wheat in Store, April 19, 1857.*—Oswego, 150,000; Buffalo, 120,000; Toledo, 25,000; Points leading to Toledo, 75,000; at Lafayette none, and none above that point; Milwaukee, Spring, 780,000; do. Winter, 40,000; Racine, Spring, 130,000; Kenosha, 55,900; Waukegan, 10,000; Chicago, Spring, (including amount on vessels,) 717,000; do. red Winter, 42,715; do. white do. 14,473. Total —2,170,900. None on Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois or Mississippi Rivers, it having gone South. Receipts of Wheat now average 4,000 bushels per day. We give an extract from a letter dated Peru, April 3: 'Last year all Spring plowing was done before this, and Spring Wheat, Barley and Oats sown before 20th March. Now nothing is sown, and ground has not admitted of one-fourth necessary plowing. You can rely on this. Also, if next ten days are not very favorable, there is not one chance in ten for either Spring Wheat, Oats or Barley the coming harvest. The Winter Wheat is all killed in this vicinity.' This is the tone of letters from all parts of the State. Also, from one dated Davenport, April 13: 'In Rock Island there is no Wheat, and no stock of Flour. As to the stock of Grain held on this river, it is extremely light, the greater portion of it having been shipped South. As to the growing crop, a small amount of Winter Wheat is grown in this section of Iowa, and what little there is in the ground appears poor indeed. Little or nothing has yet been done towards putting out the Spring crop, weather having been unfavorable. Fully two-thirds of last year's crop has already been marketed.' Another, from Pittsburg: 'No Wheat from Pittsburg to Fort Wayne. Millers cannot get enough to supply home demand for Flour. Prospects of growing crops very discouraging.' Another—Grayville, Clark Co., Ky.: 'No rain for six weeks—weather dry and windy. Prospects for Wheat crop very poor through this region of country.' In Michigan the prospects for Winter Wheat are represented to be better than in any other State."

HAY—There were 700 bales River sold at full prices.

HIDES—Are quiet at languid rates.

HOPS—Sales of 25 bales New were reported at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

IRON—Only small lots were purchased at old figures.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet steady.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate. Prices show one able change.

LIME—Rockland is in request and is worth 90c. for common, and $1 25@$1 30 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is not so active; prices, however, are sustained. Porto Rico, in hhds., 65c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 58c.@62c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@55c.; and New-Orleans, 75c.@80c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is actively inquired for and is now worth $1 65 for Common, ⅌ 310 lbs.; and $2@$6 for No. 1, White and Pale, ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are not so brisk, being generally held above the views of buyers. Spirits Turpentine sells freely at 51c. ⅌ gallon. The supply is less extensive, and owners look for improved prices.

OILS—Continue as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and decidedly cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 800 bbls., in lots, at $20@$22 25 for Mess, and $18 25@$19 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs being in lots, 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and are steady, at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 8⅝c.@9c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unsettled. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. mostly fair to prime, at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $10@ $11 50 for new Prime; $12@$14 for Country Mess; $14@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra Western do. ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef attracts considerable attention, and is held at $26@$28 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $19@$21 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, and is worth 16c. @22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 27c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is saleable and firm at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in more request at full rates; at $4 75@$5 for common to very choice ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Appear brisk, firm and buoyant,—with sales reported since our last of about 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@11¾c., mainly within the range.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is now in lively demand and is quite firm, at the recently improved prices. Other kinds are rather tame, yet steady. Sales have been made since Tuesday last of about 268 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@20c.; 27 cases Seed Leaf at 20c.@25c.; 15 do. Florida on private terms; 135 bales Havana at 38c.@45c., and 80 bales Cuba at private bargain, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—About 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 28c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and irregular. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 3d.@4d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 2s. ⅌ tc.; Rosin, 1s. 3d. @1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. G. E. Lederer and Ephraim M. Epstein, Christian Jews, will continue to hold their meetings for free discussion with their unbelieving brethren on the topic, *Christianity the only true Judaism.* Next meeting will be held on SUNDAY NEXT at 7½ o'clock P. M. The first topic in the order for this meeting will be *The Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament.* Ample opportunities will be afforded as hitherto for objections, questions and answers to all parties.

The Anniversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Association connected with the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. R. A. SAWYER, of Union Theological Seminary, Rev. H. D. GANSE, and Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D. The children of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be present and assist in the singing.

Christian Worship and Saint-Worship.—The above points will, (D. V.,) be introduced TO-MORROW EVENING in the New Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., when Romanists will be allowed to put questions, and Ministers and Missionaries of various Churches are expected to assist in the services. The public are requested to remember that 7 o'clock and not 7½ is the hour. P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

Broadway Tabernacle.—The last public service in the Tabernacle will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 26. The pastor will preach a discourse *appropriate to the occasion, and an anthem composed expressly for the service will be sung by the choir*, assisted by a large number of singers from other churches. After May 1 the Tabernacle Church will worship in the City Assembly rooms, No. 446 Broadway.

Rev. S. A. Baker will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?* And at 3 o'clock P. M., an address to the young converts, and at 7 in the evening. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

Discourse to Young Men.—Rev. Dr. BLACK, of Pittsburg, will deliver a discourse to the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Dr. McLeod's Church, 12th-st. near 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young men generally are invited to attend.

THOMAS H. CUTHELL, Recording Secretary.

At the Rev. Dr. Dowling's Church, (Berean,) corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, April 30, a lecture will be delivered by Rev. J. WEST, of Brooklyn, on the *Characteristics and Contrasts of Celebrated Preachers* late and living—the late Rev. ROBERT HALL, late Rev. Dr. EMMONS, of Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and others.

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, (northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.,) P. N. ZABRISKIE, pastor. Public worship and SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public, especially those who do not regularly go to church, are earnestly invited to attend.

Johnstreet First M. E. Church, John-street—Rev. CHARLES F. HARRIS, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, of Canada, at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. W. H. BOOLE, of Milford. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. THOMAS L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Church of God to Man.* Evening—*The Relations between the Mosaic and Christian Dispensations.*

First Free-Will Baptist church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor; preaching at 10½ and at 3. This will be the last Sabbath previous to the removal of the Society to a temporary place of worship, in the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts.

Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, near 1st-av. Rev. GEO. B. CROOKS, formerly of the Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed to the pastoral care of this Church, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

Rev. G. F. Flanders, of New-Haven, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The evening service will be a lecture upon the *Life and Character of John Calvin.*

Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the church corner Sullivan and Prince sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

The Annual Sermon before the City Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church will be preached on SABBATH EVENING, the 26th instant, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, in the church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of Ist-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sunday School Missionary meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Dr. Haight, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 26. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. H. SMITH CARPENTER will preach TO-MORROW, April 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. EBEN. CLARK at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Hoboken.—There will be sermons in the First Associate Presbyterian Church of this place, on each Sabbath, at the hours of 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School in the same place at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., corner of 7th and Bloomfield sts., Hoboken, N. J.

Life and Immortality Through Christ Alone.—GEORGE STORRS, editor of the Bible Examiner, New-York, will preach next LORD'S DAY, at 3½ in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING, at Hitselberger's Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

The Great Crisis at Hand.—A Discourse will be preached on the above subject by the Special Messenger of Christ, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery. The Christian public invited to attend.

Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. HOBART will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th-av. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

The Closing Lecture—Of a course on the *Life and Times of Apostle Paul* will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING next at the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. BARNETT. Hour of service at 7½.

Dr. John Thomas will lecture in Jefferson Assembly Hall, corner of Greenwich and 6th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. After 1st of May the Church worshiping in the above hall will move to No. 187 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

John B. Gough in Brooklyn.—This world-renowned and unrivalled orator will deliver an address in the Plymouth Church (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) on THURSDAY EVENING, April 30.

Rev. I. Bryant Smith will preach in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, near 7th av., TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Mr. A. J. Davis will lecture before the "New-York Spiritual Association," at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

Central M. E. Church.—Rev. R. M. HATFIELD will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ in the EVENING.

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347 BROADWAY.
G. B. WILLIAMS begs to inform the public that his business will be closed at store No. 347 Broadway, on Friday, April 30, and in order to dispose of as much of the stock as possible by the above date,
ANOTHER REDUCTION
Has been made in prices.
Some beautiful Silks are offered
At 75 cents per yard.

347 BROADWAY.
The last opportunity
For buying Dry Goods
AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Only a few days before the
Store will be closed.
Ladies, if you wish to
PROCURE BARGAINS,
Call at once.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
LADIES, don't buy your SILKS
Before you examine
THE PRICES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
Important to the ladies.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
DRY GOODS
Will continue until
Friday, April 30,
When the store must be closed.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

NOTICE TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
Now ready for sale,
The fixtures and furniture
Of store No. 347 Broadway.
The whole or part
Will be sold
At a great bargain.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

WHY DO THE LADIES THRONG
to the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of Dry Goods,
At No. 347 Broadway?
The reason is obvious.
Because they can buy
RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
At much lower prices than at any other
Store in the City.
N. B.—The business will be closed on Friday, April 30.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE.
Will commence the present week with the following prices:

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	12 00	25 00
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
Decorated China Tea Sets, new styles	12 00	20 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$4 00
Cut-glass Champaignes, the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 50	3 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$40 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	11 00	20 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
GAS FIXTURES.		
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 2 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Flounced Robes, $5.
Plain Flounced Robes, $6 to $10.
Grenadine Robes, very cheap.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to	$14
Cashmeret business coats	$3½ to	$14
Elegant blue dress coats	$9 to	$18
Black cloth frock coats	$7½ to	$18
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to	$24
Custom-made frock coats	$14 to	$26
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to	$6
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to	$8
Rich moire antique and silk vests	$2½ to	$6
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to	$3

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s. 6s. and 10s.
Rich Stripe and Plaid Silks, 8s. 10s. and 12s.
Robes at Reduced price.
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In this class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

CALL AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.
And examine the elegant stock of
DRESS SILKS,
From 6s. to 12s.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $1 25 to $5.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

SHAWLS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Will offer this morning,
1000 STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
From $4 to $15.

1,000 FRENCH CORSETS AND BODDICES—21 sizes, will be opened on Monday. Ladies desiring a real French corset, of the best shape imported, and of the right size and at a reasonable price, can now be suited. Corsets that do not suit may be exchanged. Dealers supplied.
THOMAS TATE, No. 86 Canal, cor. Greene-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AT THE New Ribbon Store No. 154 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st. Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons at auction.
L. T. TIBBALS.

843 BROADWAY.—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new store, with an elegant assortment of Corsets, Skirts, &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEASETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY—AN Institution for the care of aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will open their new building, erected in 42d-st., about 150 feet East of the 8th-av., on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for public inspection. The religious ceremonies will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. Bishop Morris will preside; Rev. Bishop Janes will dedicate the edifice; Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster will give a brief historical account of the society, and Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens will deliver an address. A collection will be taken up towards defraying the obligations created upon the building; the remaining part of the day and evening will be devoted to a donation visit, with reference to furnishing the entire building; articles of dry goods and provisions will be equally acceptable. The entertainments of the evening will be of a highly-interesting character. Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck will preside. Rev. Dr. N. Bangs will open with prayer, Rev. J. B. Wakeley will make the opening address, and there will be opportunity given for impromptu speeches from friends of the enterprise.
N. B.—The public and friends from other cities are cordially invited to be present.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,
FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED, 1849.
This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply
TURNING THE HANDLE
of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.
It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.
SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.
SMALL SIZE $8. LARGE $5.
Sole agents for Proprietors,
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
A liberal discount to the trade.

CANTRELL'S
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
For the better convenience of my customers on the north and west side of the town, I have opened a new establishment at
No. 813 BROADWAY,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
Where can be found an extensive variety of articles of FEET-COVERING FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.
CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway and No. 336 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—WITHERS & CO.'S Boot and Shoe Store has been removed to No. 813 Broadway. CANTRELL.

BOOT-MAKING.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, of the late firm of Kimball & Beasley, may be found at No. 813 Broadway. CANTRELL.

NEW STYLES
GAS FIXTURES,
At reduced prices. Dinner sets, $15.
Tea sets, $8. Toilet sets, $1.
At STILLMAN'S, Broadway and 36th-st.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a member of the Police Department of this City, while in the act of arresting two burglars on the morning of Wednesday, April 15, 1857, in the vicinity of No. 295 West-st., Ninth Ward. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that said conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same, but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter will be disregarded. Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 17th day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 28, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous coup d'œil than when first established. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

HENRY GEBHARD—TEACHER OF SYSTematic gymnastic exercises and calisthenics for both sexes, has made physical education the systematic development of the body by diversified and proper exercises, an object of scientific study and practical experiment, and he has thus qualified himself to this responsible position. Mr. GEBHARD has prepared himself to give instruction in schools and to families. Also, gymnastical attendance to invalids of every age, at any time to suit those who desire them at their residences in the City and environs of New-York. Plans and Gymnastical Apparatus for ladies' and gentlemen's gymnasiums constantly on hand. For particulars, apply to HENRY GEBHARD, No. 663 Broadway, at the Gymnasium.

NOTICE.—MASTERS OF VESSELS OF 300 TONS and upwards sailing under coasting license, are hereby notified that, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 3, 1857, the Board of Pilot Commissioners are now prepared to examine applicants for license, and to grant licenses to such as may be deemed competent. Apply at the office No. 60 South-st., between 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.
New-York, April 23, 1857.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, and a specimen of handwriting, return to any person a true picture of their past, present and future life, together with a picture of their future wife or husband, tell their success in love affairs, law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE SIZED SAFE, Wilder's Patent, manufactured by the world-renowned Herring, for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply at DOUGLASS & MOORE'S, No. 217 West-st., or of TALLMAN & MOORE, No. 632 Hudson-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.
RAVEL NIGHT—CROWDED HOUSES.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL BALLET
MME. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME..........................THE BARON.
Great success of the new ballet, by Jerome Ravel,
THE CONTRABANDIST.
the cast embracing the strength of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brillant, and Emile Menin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE
by V. A. Chiarini, Young America and Young Hengler.
Italian Opera nights—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Ravel nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats..........$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats..........1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.)..........50
Boxes from..........$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Most positively the
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
On MONDAY, April 27—Will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Maffio Orsini..........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Gennaro..........Signor BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso..........Signor AMODIO
WEDNESDAY—NORMA, with a scene from "Columella," for the debut of Signor ASSONI.
FRIDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director and Conductor
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SIGNORA PATANIA'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
will take place on
TUESDAY, April 28,
On which occasion, by the special and exceptional favor of Mr. Palmo,
Signora GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
and other eminent artists of the Opera, will appear.
Signor VILLANOVA,
Pupil of Mr. Thalberg, has also kindly proffered his services.
Conductor..........Signor ALBITES.
Tickets, with reserved seats..........$1
Can be obtained to-day, at Messrs. HALL & SONS and BREUSING'S Music Stores.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, April 25, 1857.
THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre during the past week are probably "mounted," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City.
King Frederick of Prussia..........Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia..........Miss Laura Keene
To be followed by
THE ELVES.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. BLAKE.
MR. BLAKE. MR. LESTER.
MR. BROUGHAM. MR. WALCOT.
APRIL 25.
First night of Mr. Brougham's best comedy,
THE GAME OF LIFE.
Mrs. BROUGHAM will appear on this occasion in the Widow Jorbell.
The above artists in their original characters.
The capital petite comedy of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
All comedians in the bill.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. WALCOT.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
Box book open three days in advance.

MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 27—For this night only,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Titter, (the fencing master)..........Mr. Walcot.
And the renowned Olympic Extravaganza of
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
All the Stars in the Bill.
Box Book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MISS LOUISA PYNE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT
And last appearance, previous to her departure for Europe.
SATURDAY, April 25,
FRA DIAVOLO
AND
MIDAS.
Apollo, (first and only time)..........Miss Louisa Pyne

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
(No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, with his pupil,
"YOUNG AMERICA."
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Previous to which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday Evening, April 26, a Sacred Concert by Noll's Band and the Buckleys.

MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC SOUVENIR.
CRUMMLES, MR. FOLAIR, NINETTA, &c.,
By Old Olympians, in
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN,
FOR MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, April 27,
At Wallack's Theatre.

MRS. JAMESON'S CONCERT.—AT THE REquest of many friends, Mrs. JAMESON will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:
DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE..........Basso.
MR. HENRI APPY..........Violinist.
MR. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN..........Pianist.
MR. H. SCHMITZ..........French Horn.
And an Amateur Vocal Quartette.
Messrs. MORGAN and WALTER, Accompanists.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale by WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway; at the Pianoforte rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.; and by Mr. G. S. CHAPIN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856-1857.—The fourth and last Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Miss Maria S. Brainerd and Mr. H. C. Timm. Conductor, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld. Tickets for sale at the music store of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

ORATORIO OF THE SEVEN SLEEPERS by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, with full ORCHESTRA, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15th, at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Those who attended the last performance can have their "Public Rehearsal" tickets exchanged by applying at the rooms of the Society (Dodworth's) on Monday evening next. The attendance of all the performing members is particularly requested on Monday, it being the rehearsal for Concert of the Christian Association of Brooklyn on Tuesday.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. This SATURDAY NIGHT, April 25, KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel......Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie.....Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the MAGIC BARREL.
Harlequin.....Miss Hathaway | Pierot.....Mr. G. L. Fox.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
RORY O'MORE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Grand revival of the beautiful Fairy, operatic romance, so well known, and popular, as CINDERELLA, OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, produced with music, new scenery, magic illusions, tricks, and scenic effects, &c., for the last time, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and also EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with the whole strength of the company. The living serpents, happy family, etc., may be seen without expense to Museum visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten years, 12½.

MR. E. MILLET HAS THE HONOR TO announce that (for the purpose of introducing his own compositions to the public) he will give a grand vocal concert, performed by the following eminent artists: Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Signor ARNOLDI, and M. RIVARDE, assisted by several distinguished lady amateurs, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.—GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, every Wednesday and Saturday at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 31 Howard-st. The Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. School for practice every other day at 7 o'clock, (evening.)

PHILANTHROPIC NOVELTY.—THE SEVEN Minstrel Slaves have arrived from Alabama, and will sing at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1857.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Engagements in other cities, with the decision of Mad. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA MALASPINA to embark for Europe [illegible] this country on the 1st of June next, compels the Direction to close the season at Niblo's Garden up to the 6th of May.
There will consequently be but
SIX MORE REPRESENTATIONS.
This is most positively the last opportunity the public will have of hearing the most
DISTINGUISHED LYRIC ARTIST
of the Italian Dramatic School that has ever visited the United States.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Grand Concert at Plymouth Church, on
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1857.
The New-York Harmonic Society, a full orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society.
Mrs. BOSTWICK.
Miss HATTIE ANDEM.
WILLIAM MASON.
Mr. APTOMMAS.
Mr. F. J. EBEN.
Conductor, Mr. Geo. F. Bristow; Leader, Mr. H. C. Timm.
PROGRAMME—Part First.
1. OVERTURE—"St. Paul"..........Mendelssohn
New-York Philharmonic.
2. CHORUS—"And the Glory of the Lord,"..........Handel's Messiah
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
3. AIR—"Come unto him"..........Handel's Messiah
Miss Hattie Andem.
4. PASTORAL SYMPHONY..........Handel's Messiah
New-York Philharmonic.
5. AIR—"I know that my Redeemer liveth."..........Handel's Messiah
Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick.
6. CHORUS—"For unto us a child is born."..........Handel's Messiah
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
PART SECOND.
1. OVERTURE—"William Tell"..........Rossini
New-York Philharmonic.
2. CHORUS—"Come, gentle Spring," [The Seasons.]..........Haydn
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
3. MARCH AND FINALE—From the "Concertstücke."..........Weber
With full Orchestra. William Mason.
4. ARIA—"The Echo Song"..........Bishop
Miss Hattie Andem.
Flute Obligato. Mr. F. J. Eben.
5. OVERTURE—"Oberon"..........Weber
New-York Philharmonic.
6. HARP SOLO..........Mr. Aptommas
7. ARIA—"Grande Valse Brillante"..........Venzano
Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick.
8. "GRANDE VALSE DI BRAVURA"..........William Mason
William Mason.
9. CHORUS—"Hallelujah!"..........Handel's Messiah
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
The grand piano-forte used on this occasion is from the manufactory of Hallet, Davis & Co., and is furnished by T. S. Berry, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
Tickets, $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court sts., and at the principal bookstores; and in New-York at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Doors open at 7; Concert at 8.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE, BEtween Waverley and Clinton places, one block from Broadway. Apartments to let to families, also single gentlemen. Rooms furnished with regard to comfort. The house is new. For accommodation cannot be equaled, having been lately furnished in a superior style, rendering it a most desirable place to locate. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—CAN BE HAD BY A FAMILY IN a handsomely furnished house, containing all the modern conveniences, and pleasantly located within one block of Broadway; the rooms consist of three parlors and two bedrooms. Those wishing a comfortable home may apply at No. 10 Neilson-place. Also, front room, with bedroom, third story, furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and his wife, may be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on the second-story, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives can be pleasantly accommodated with rooms and board, at No. 869 Broadway, 4th house above Union-square; likewise gentlemen with rooms, with full or partial board; house has modern conveniences; a quiet comfortable home may be enjoyed. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF PLEASANT rooms, with board, can be had at No. 79 East 13th-st., not many steps from Broadway; the location is unexceptionable, and the house excellent and well furnished. References asked and given.

BOARDING.—NO. 109 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant Park and St. George's Church, in a private family, a suite of rooms on second floor, with bath-room adjoining, gas, &c., for a gentleman and wife; also room for a single gentleman. Reference required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a very pleasant front room with partial board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Grove-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can obtain board in a small private family; location Brooklyn Heights, 5 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address Box No. 63, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 72 3d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying soon at No. 380 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 97 EAST BROADWAY. Large front room on 2d floor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated from May 1, with board and handsome room, with a private family, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address Box No. 2,412 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG MAN desires partial board, with early breakfast, in a quiet private family, where the comforts of a home will be met with. Neighborhood of the Heights preferred. Address AMICUS, *Times* Office.

BOARD AT ORANGE WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, two young children and two servants, in a small family, with good rooms and table, within walking distance of either depôt. Address, with terms, &c., Box No. 164 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a family, during July, August, and part of September; the vicinity of the Sound preferred, and within about 10 miles of New-York. Address Box No. 2,624 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM—WITH BREAKFAST AT 12 o'clock, wanted. IXth Ward preferred. Address HO, *Daily Times* office, this day.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD associate with them [illegible] gentlemen only. Partial board during [illegible] Sunday. Can have one entire floor [illegible] brown-stone and modern; twenty-five minutes from Chambers-st.; central, and a stone's throw from four stage routes and one Railroad. Address, [illegible] confidentially, J. B. WEST, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board. A private family would let to one or two single gentlemen a sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms, neatly furnished. The house is very pleasantly situated, below 30th-st., has gas, bath-room and other conveniences. References required. Address A. M., Box No. 3,638 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

MURRAY HILL.—GENTLEMEN WISHING A retired and healthful location for a Summer residence, can find rooms in suite or single, with full or partial board and private table, and moderate terms, in a first-class brown-stone-front house, occupied by a professional gentleman. Apply at No. 38 East 36th-st. Madison-av. stages pass near the door. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen, with board, in a private family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 43 7th-st., near 2d-av. N. B.—Unexceptionable references given and required.

THREE LADIES AND ONE GENTLEMAN want board and good accommodations, at a moderate price, in a pleasant locality; want two or three rooms, besides pantries. Will require best of references. Address PUNCTUALITY, for three days, office of this paper, stating particulars and price.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations may be obtained from May 1, in the two marble-front houses, corner of Clinton-st. and Montague-place. Also, a suite of parlors and two offices suitable for a physician. Inquire next to the corner.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS DOWN TOWN. Two very pleasant rooms to let to single gentlemen without board, either together or separate; very convenient for three or four friends who prefer living together, at No. 80 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, his wife, child and nurse, in some quiet, respectable private family, living in the vicinity of the City. Address, with references, stating terms, Box No. 1,346 New-York Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. Address Z. L., *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained on moderate terms, by applying at No. 31 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. The house is modern, location pleasant, family private.

$5—$10—$15—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for business in a short time. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand. Two $5 seats for writing vacant this day. Apply early.

PUPILS WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A thorough and competent teacher of the piano, desires three or four additional pupils; lessons given at her residence, or at the residence of her patrons. Terms moderate. Address or apply to E. H., No. 225 West 20th-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suiting for life and needing no change. Invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just past 18, who has, for the past two years, been in the employ of a French and German importing house in entry clerk, collector, &c. He is desirous of obtaining a situation in some establishment of a kindred character. He speaks French in ordinary colloquial discourse, writes well, and is considered quick and correct at figures; can furnish unexceptionable testimonials as to character, capacity, &c. Address H. J., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION. He thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; comes well recommended; for the last [illegible] years in this City. Call or leave a note at No. 340 Broadway, in the harness store, for E. R. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl, to go to Europe, as nurse, chambermaid, or as attendant on an invalid lady. Address E. W. F., [illegible]

AN ENGLISH LADY, LONG RESIDENT in Rome, having lately come from Italy to New-York in charge of an invalid, desires a situation with a lady or family going to Europe. She speaks French and Italian and could render valuable services as a traveling companion. Address E. DORIA, Box No. 102, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

PORTER OR ASSISTANT PORTER'S situation is wanted in some dry goods house or any other respectable establishment, by a respectable married man; is strictly sober and trustworthy, and can write good; will show a good cause of him leaving his present place, in which he intends stopping until engaged. Call on, or address, JAMES, No. 22 Broad-st., for two days.

TO CHOIRS.—A SOPRANO, OF FIRST-RATE abilities desires a situation in a church choir, in this City or Brooklyn. In voice, cultivation, experience and general efficiency she will be found perfectly satisfactory. Apply at No. 217 Green-st., before 10 A. M., of C. W. BEAMES. A good Alto may be heard of. Refers to the same.

ORGANIST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION as organist in a church, in or near the City. She is a pupil of, and recommended by, Mr. G. W. Morgan. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Address, by letter, ORGANIST, No. 324 West 2d-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMmediate engagement as book-keeper and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Apply at CHAS. W. COPELAND'S Office, No. 36 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN INtelligent young gentleman, as clerk. He must have had some experience in the business. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Salary $200 the first year. Unexceptionable references required. Address F. O. W., *Times* office, stating age, residence, &c.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT, A PROTESTANT laundress, who understands fluting, and is perfectly competent to do up fine muslins. Apply at the Brevoort House, Room 97, on Saturday, after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BOOKSTORE, one acquainted with the retail business can apply at PRICE'S bookstore, No. 2 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT—A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at the Brevoort House, room No. 97, on Saturday, after 1 o'clock.

DESIGNER.—A FIRST-CLASS CALICO DESigner wanted. Address No. 345, Post-office.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC TEACHER.—DESIRED IMMEDIATEly, by a young lady competent to teach Latin, French and music, (English branches if necessary,) a situation in a seminary or family. Satisfactory recommendations and testimonials of former success given. Address, with particulars, SARAH, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FAMILY, EIther a lady or gentleman, to instruct in the languages, drawing, &c. A French or German preferred. Call between 3 and 5 o'clock, at No. 44 West 19th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The subscribers having determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 595 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG.
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First Premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—M. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and on favorable terms. Also, a large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

A SPLENDID AND RICHLY-CARVED 7-octave piano-forte, cost $650, will be sold for $350. May be seen for a few days at the piano warerooms of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
A large assortment of second-hand piano-fortes varying in price from $30 to $275, all in perfect order, for sale by WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent iron wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PRIZE PIANO FORTES.—S. & H. RAYMORE'S improved grand diagonal, overstrung, and overstrung bass scale pianos, offer a large assortment, at great bargains, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 502 Bleecker-st.; also, several superior second-hand pianos, cheap.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, of nicely light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other.
It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine.
MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 114 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIETETIC SALERATUS.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 97 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in [illegible] bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

WEIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Manufactory, Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st.
Manufactory, Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use.
[illegible]
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN, No. 67 Pearl-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

MICHAEL GALLIHER—SILVER PLATER and bell hanger, has removed to Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c. and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts, also SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by [illegible]
No. 244 (old No. 8) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. Five Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices from Europe, of three days' later date, are received by the steamship America, whose arrival at Halifax we announce in another part of this morning's paper. The news is not important. In Great Britain and Ireland the elections were almost over, and though the majority for Ministers is large and decisive, the precise strength of each party, owing to the great influx of new members, will not be known until a test vote has been taken. According to the London Post, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, there were 338 Liberals returned; 74 Liberal Conservatives, and 206 Conservatives proper. The British screw steamship Agamemnon, 90 guns, and of 3,000 tons, is to be employed to lay down the Atlantic telegraph cable, in conjunction with the Niagara. It is expected that the entire cable will be completed in June, and will be laid in July. The news from the Continent of Europe presents no feature worthy of special comment. It is alleged that Spain has expectations of receiving both moral and material support from France and England in the projected war with Mexico, but we doubt the statement.

The panic in St. Paul's and St. Peter's, Minnesota, arising from the rumors of a general rising of the Indians at the North, has subsided. The Superintendents of Indian Affairs announce in letters to the papers of the Territory, that the payment of the moneys due the Indians will settle all the troubles, and that the force detailed for the protection of life and property is not needed. The reported massacre of settlers in Northern Minnesota is now said to have been confounded with that which happened in Iowa some time since.

Another horrible wife-murder occurred recently, near Manhattan, Putnam County, a brief account of which we publish this morning. ALECK. MULINIX, who had been married but three weeks, killed his wife by striking her upon the head, twice with a shovel and once with an axe. No cause is assigned.

The large store of E. WEISSHIMER, at Jefferson, in the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, with nearly all its contents—there being but about $800 worth of goods saved. The loss is unknown.

The inhabitants of Ulster County experienced a most extraordinary storm on Monday and Tuesday. Snow fell there to the depth of two feet, and all the roads on the western border of the County are traversed with sleighs. The cold was also intense. No April storm was ever known to be so severe in Ulster County.

The official returns of the Gubernatorial election in Connecticut show the following vote: HOLLEY (Union) 31,792; INGHAM, (31,156. HOLLEY'S plurality, 646.

The argument on the motion of Mayor WOOD for an injunction against the newly-appointed Police Commissioners, was resumed yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, before Judge DAVIES, and concluded at twenty minutes to 10. Mr. FIELD addressed the Court in opposition to the motion, and was followed by Mr. O'CONOR for the Mayor, in reply. The Judge intimated that he would modify the terms of the injunction so far as to except the action of the Commissioners outside New-York County, provided such action did not interfere with the property or Police Department of New-York City, as at present constituted. The Counsel meet again to-day at 10 o'clock A. M., to settle the terms of the modification.

The Aldermen's Committee on the Landing Places of the Sound and North River steamboats, met last night, pursuant to adjournment. Owners or agents of the boats had been notified to attend, but none were present. Mr. HENRY BERGH, owning property fronting the North River, informally advocated the removal of the landing places, contending that as business was rapidly moving up town, the landing facilities of these important lines should no longer be confined to the "lower angle" of the City. The Committee will meet again on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when, if remonstrants fail to appear, the hearing in favor of removal will be continued.

The Board of Councilmen voted last night to raise the salary of the Mayor to $5,000, of the City Inspector to $5,000, of the Croton Aqueduct Engineer to $5,000, of the Croton Department Resident and his Assistant to $3,000, of the Street Commissioner to $5,000, dating from Jan. 1, 1856, and of the Assistant to $2,500. The consideration of the Ordinance to reorganize the Street Department was made the special order of Monday next.

The steam frigate Niagara, after two days steaming, came to off the Light-Ship yesterday, and put on board a tug from the City some half-dozen persons who went out to witness her trip of trial. She proves to be a perfect success, fleet, manageable, and a beauty everyway. Nine o'clock she had headed for Greenwich, to get her share of the inter-oceanic telegraphic cable.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, nothing was done, and yet considerable business was transacted. The negro DORSAY'S trial, for murder, was postponed till to-day; so was MILLER'S, charged with murdering his wife; so was WOGAN'S, for arson; so was Alderman WILSON'S, and Alderman MCCONNELL'S, and PATRICK CALLAGHAN'S and JOHN E. ENRIGHT'S, and THOMAS HOLLAND'S, and several others, for riots, assaults and batteries on election day. Everything went over till May, and the April jury were dismissed.

The schooner Merchant was arrested, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, while passing out to sea, on suspicion that she was intended for the slave trade. There appears to have been considerable ground for the suspicion. Besides the schooner, her captain and crew, and the steamtug John Birkbeck and crew, who took out men for her to the Hook, were all arrested, and the men locked up for examination.

One of the patent street-sweepers was tried yesterday afternoon in Wall street, where it worked well. Meanwhile, the streets are dirty enough to require the services of a dozen machines, and more men and carts than seven to be at the command of the Corporation.

The testimony in the French Railroad Frauds case was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. Counsel will sum up to-day.

The case of the officers of the ship Cultivator, arrested on a charge of cruel treatment to their sailors, was to have been heard yesterday, but it was postponed.

The Grand Spiritual Concert was a success, last night, though it was announced that the amateurs who promised would not assist in the concert, because they sang in the churches, and did not feel at liberty to sing staves of Spiritualistic origin. Mr. PERKINS played the violin, on one occasion; his instrument was one constructed under the direction of a spirit which once quickened the flesh of a distinguished fiddle-maker. It behaved well under Mr. PERKINS' bow. Academy Hall was full, and the audience in excellent temper. Miss HARDINGE'S Address on Music was beautifully declaimed. Altogether, the spirits made a good hit with their Concert.

Mr. Cushing's Speech.

We publish in full Hon. CALEB CUSHING'S address in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting which welcomed him back to Massachusetts. It is precisely such a performance as all who know anything of him would have expected. It is eloquent, bold in its political speculation and admirably calculated to enlist the sympathy and stir the ambition of the masses who compose the body of Young America. Of course this praise implies that it embodies much that is just and true, for the masses of the people, either in this country or in any other, will not permanently and thoroughly sympathize with any sentiment concerning national growth which contradicts the fundamental principles of justice and good faith.

Mr. CUSHING spoke mainly upon two points—first, in vindication of his own frequent changes of party connection, and secondly, in vindication of the theory of the indefinite expansion and extension of American institutions. He said nothing absolutely new upon either point, but he put into a very forcible and impressive form whatever has hitherto been said on both. In this country, he said, political parties are divided upon such temporary, unimportant and short-lived issues that it is impossible for any man to adhere tenaciously to any one without falling far behind the sentiment of the country, and becoming a bigoted devotee of forms instead of an active, efficient partaker in the work of public progress. Even parties themselves, he says, are constantly shifting their ground,—often changing places with each other, and scarcely ever, for ten years at a time, holding the same position. Under these circumstances he holds himself fully justified in acting upon his best judgment upon each issue as it is presented. Upon the other point Mr. CUSHING enlarges and fortifies the sentiment he has repeatedly advanced in his public life, that it is the destiny of the United States to "march, march, march" forward in the work of civilizing and conquering the continent. And he calls upon Massachusetts to abandon the minor and secondary issues on which, hitherto, she has fixed her thoughts and wasted her efforts, and to take the lead in conducting the American Republic to the consummation of its destiny.

Just at present the prospect that Massachusetts will act upon Mr. CUSHING'S advice does not seem to be very promising. There is, however, truth enough in what he says of the constant and rapid changes of party to render it far from safe to make any very confident predictions concerning the future.

England and America.

Our faith in post-prandial enthusiasm does not rise into the fervor of fanaticism, and we rarely find ourselves provoked by it, into the mood of that celebrated lady in Miss LESLIE'S story, who was always prepared to exchange umbrellas and swear eternal friendship on the smallest hint of congeniality.

We cannot, therefore, persuade ourselves that the affectionate ebullitions of international sympathy and good-will which mingled in genial uproar with the agreeable popping of champagne corks, and the inspiriting strains of the "Roast Beef of Old England," at the dinner of the St. George's Society in this City, on Thursday evening, do really announce the arrival of an era of absolute good feeling and generous mutual intelligence between the two greatest commercial nations of the globe.

For many causes are still at work, and will long continue to be at work, to darken the atmosphere between ourselves and our transatlantic kinsmen; and those who most sincerely deplore this fact, and most earnestly desire that it may cease to be a fact, should be the last people in the world to ignore its existence.

The effects of the medieval system of international inter[illegible] plainly discernible, even [illegible] temper [illegible] character of the nations [illegible] nearly emancipated themselves [illegible] system. No very considerable portion of the people either of England or of America have yet attained a conviction that the honesty, justice, and simplicity which form the truest and safest ground of action in the private dealings of man with man, are also the surest and strongest weapons of diplomacy in the affairs of nation with nation. Still smaller is the number of those, in either country, who are ready to believe that the Governments of England and America are prepared to do so much as to attempt to inaugurate a fair and honorable policy in their mutual relations. There is no journal to be found, on either side of the water, so weak and worthless, that, when it prognosticates disputes and difficulties between the two nations, or denounces some new outrage of "British aggression and perfidy," or some new invention of "American duplicity," it will not find almost as many believers as it finds readers. Nor do journals which are neither weak nor worthless disdain to make use of the ignorance, the prejudices, and the "little faith," of either nation, when they wish to produce an impression, or to excite a sensation.

So long as any vestige of the old internecine spirit survives in the passionate popular heart of England and America, that spirit, we may be sure, will continue to be a basis of political speculation to adventurers and intriguers of every grade. Kindred with this great difficulty is another hardly less vexatious, and hardly less influential. The science of political economy, which has not by any means attained perfection in England, is still in its infancy among ourselves. Its most simple and fundamental propositions are still to be debated, and a knowledge of them is still to be diffused, not among the bulk of the people alone, but among the controlling minds of the country, among the journalists and the statesmen who amuse themselves with planning our Future for us, as well as among the industrial millions who are really preparing it.

If nothing worse than bugbears and blundering, however, were in the way of a frank and sensible mutual understanding between England and America, the "more than cordiality, the coöperation" in all great national purposes which Lord NAPIER announced to be the desire of his heart and the aim of his diplomacy, might be a less impossible dream than it now is.

But in the very constitution of our Republic, or rather in the actual political condition of the confederacy, a mischief lurks to nullify the force of all the natural and wholesome ties which should draw even more closely together the interests and the sympathies of England and America. So long as a considerable section of the Union shall cling to its present insane and anti-progressive policy—so long as the Institution of Slavery shall be the darling and the delight of fifteen American States—so long will it be simply absurd to attempt to establish a positively hearty and honest system of relations between Great Britain and the United States.

For upon what must such a system rest? Absolutely on a community of convictions and a similarity of aims. Not by "entangling alliances," nor by "written engagements" of any sort, can a real and effective alliance of nations be established, but only, as Lord NAPIER most truly and eloquently said in his speech on Thursday night, by a positive sympathy of the national heart of each people with the other, in the objects of the national pursuit and the tendencies of the national life. England and America must find their real union and the sure ground of an honorable "coöperation" in the direction of liberal and enlightened progress. Just in proportion to the development of just and reasonable ideas of society and of government in Great Britain, has been the advance in Great Britain of intelligent good feeling toward America; and nothing can arrest this advance but a reactionary movement in the English mind or in the mind of America towards illiberal, unjust and unreasonable notions of human rights and of the constitution of society. Now we only speak the truth, which every observing man has gathered from the events of the last few years, when we say that there is vastly more danger of such a reactionary movement on our side of the Atlantic than on the other. It is this danger which constitutes the vital interest of our politics at the present moment; and it is this danger chiefly, which makes us as slow to respond to the anticipations as we are swift to indorse the aspirations of Lord NAPIER'S manly and sensible speech at the St. George's dinner. We believe that Lord NAPIER, on that occasion, truly represented the sentiments of the educated and influential classes of English society; that the disposition of the English Government, and of Englishmen generally, toward this country, is not only friendly and just, but sincerely cordial and hearty.

But we know, and Lord NAPIER knows, and all intelligent people both in England and in the Free States of America know, that the attitude recently assumed by the friends of the un-American, undemocratic and retrogressive institution of Slavery is utterly repulsive to all the instincts which tend to bring the two countries into harmony; and it is idle to talk of either cordiality or coöperation in any available form or degree between us, until the regular course of our progress shall have been resumed, the obstinate absurdity of the fanatics of Slavery rebuked by us as contemptuously as the idiocies and bigotries of old Toryism have been rebuked by our cousins over the sea, and the discomfortable company of the Toombses, and the Keitts, the Atchisons, and the Masons consigned to the same "dark pool of despondency" in which the whole top-booted, hard-drinking, corn growing generation of the "country members" have been laid to rest forever.

The Transatlantic Telegraph.

Since the subsidence of the Nicaragua fever, the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph seems to have become the topic of the day, and with more justice, as the operations of the submarine wire will give a stronger and healthier impulse to commerce and industry than the greatest possible successes of fillibusterism. Lord NAPIER, in his speech at the St. George's dinner, intimates the possibility of a time when resident diplomatic representation between Great Britain and America will become unnecessary. We are inclined to believe that the first message sent by the submarine cable from St. James to Washington will be the consummation prophesied by Lord NAPIER. His Lordship intimates that the cable is the only "entangling alliance" in which he wishes to involve the two nations. He does not say, however, that in future the Bulwers, the Cramptons and the Napiers will be replaced by the telegraph, and that lengthy protocols may in future be set aside by telegraphic signals, few and forcible. For example, Lord PALMERSTON hears that Mr. BUCHANAN is getting angry with him. He telegraphs before breakfast across the Atlantic:

President BUCHANAN—Sir:—What is the matter? With distinguished consideration, &c., yours,

PALMERSTON.

President BUCHANAN in reply:

SIR:—Nothing. What are you doing at Grey-town? With distinguished consideration, &c.,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

PALMERSTON in answer:

Nothing. Only keeping a few ships there, because we don't know where else to send 'em. With assurances, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

There is a saving of £10,000 and four months' time in five minutes, at a cost of one or two hundred dollars. It may be necessary, for a few years, to keep up a formal representation, and to write diplomatic letters in order to maintain the dignity of the cloth and the "honor" of the two nations; but these letters will never be read, and certainly not published in the newspapers unless well paid for; the real business will be transacted in a few minutes by the clerk of the wire.

Take another instance. Vast sums of money change hands in England and America upon the receipt of news by steamer of a rise or fall in the prices of cotton or breadstuffs. These sudden changes and fluctuations do incalculable injury to the regular industry and business of the community. New-York is to England very much what San Francisco is to New-York—the distance, times and uncertainty of advices, make a safe and regular commerce almost impossible, even with all the appliances and saving of steam navigation. Place the telegraph wire at the disposal of the Press; let the prices in Liverpool and New-York be exchanged every morning between the two Continents; immense speculative operations will be broken up, and the surface of the market no longer suffered to rise in floods of artificial prosperity, followed by the ebb of ruinous depression. These violent fluctuations in the human soul (for it is there, and not in the material world they take place) destroy that stability and rectitude of principle and idea—bear witness California—which is the foundation of national and commercial prosperity.

When we consider the magnitude and variety of our relations with Great Britain, and with Europe generally, it would appear as though a hundred distinct telegraphic wires, working night and day without intermission, would be required to complete a full connection. The business of a single manufacturing county in New England is oftentimes enough to keep a wire profitably employed. What then may be expected from an intercourse by wire between the Eastern and Western hemispheres? New-York will enjoy all the commercial advantages of a spiritual presence in London, with a material remoteness preventing the possibility of political and personal entanglements. This is a kind of "spiritual communication" quite as wonderful and unaccountable as the pretended "revelations" of spirits. If "spirits" were able to communicate with us, they have nothing to sell, (except devotees,) no consols, silks, broadcloth or liquors; the only kind of wool they deal in is that which is pulled over the eyes;—but the "spirits" in London, Liverpool, Havre and Hamburg, though invisible to us, are very useful and agreeable spirits, and their communications in regard to "drafts at sight," "breadstuffs" and the "price of cotton" may be attended to with profit.

Seriously speaking, the Oceanic Telegraph is certainly the most spiritual invention of the century, and if successful, appears likely to work changes of a remarkable character in the social relations of the great community of nations. England will be brought very near to us, but the difference of a few minutes gives all Europe the benefit of an equal proximity. From Sebastopol to St. Petersburg, by telegraph; thence to Berlin, Paris, London, New-York; in six hours we shall receive a message from the Crimea! A Boston and Philadelphia Company have undertaken to raise the Russian ships-of-war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. They sailed from New-York a few days ago, with their diving and pneumatic machinery. Perhaps they will be able to communicate and receive advices from Boston by the submarine telegraph!

A vessel from New-York, the moment she touches at Liverpool, receives on board a telegraph message from the owners and shippers, giving instructions in regard to the disposition of the cargo as if they were personally present. They have the prices of the hour!—they are no longer dependent upon consignees. The same will happen for French, German and British cargoes at New-York. Sight drafts will disappear between America and London; the telegraph will send news of the sailing of the vessel bearing the drafts, and every bill have virtually ten days' grace. This alone must serve to equalize the money market.

The facilities offered by the telegraph will not, however, tend to lessen the number of postal communications. Its effect will be rather to increase them. Almost every message will imply that papers have been sent or letters written. A message by the wire will be the yes or no which includes a previous correspondence. These slight and subtle considerations, mere questions of time, convenience and a good understanding, must do more toward augmenting and extending the trade between Europe and America than any conceivable treaties or diplomatic arrangements.

Nothing in our times has served more completely to illustrate the shallowness and falsity of modern diplomacy, even in the hands of able men, than what has been called the "Central American Imbroglio." Had the Submarine Telegraph been laid five years ago between America and England, what a world of folly, what frightful displays of Senatorial and Parliamentary ignorance, what floods of patriotic, Anti-British nonsense in the daily press, what embittering of national sentiment—might have been saved by the exchange of a few brief and pithy messages under the bellies of the deep-sea fish!

Our Military Parades.

The grand parade of the target companies on Thursday, though ludicrous under many aspects, was, we think, very useful as showing what they might be made under proper management. Twelve thousand men, most of them average shots, all in comfortable circumstances, and in possession of some education, and of a certain amount of esprit de corps, are certainly the raw material of an excellent body of troops. But no one who saw them defile along Broadway can have escaped a pang, let it be ever so short, at the lamentable proofs afforded by their dress and style of marching, of the woeful mistake they make regarding their true capabilities and real value.

Will all enthusiastic targeteers and firemen be good enough to feel assured, once for all, that ball practice on an occasional holiday drill, for a day or two in the year, feathers, tinsel, and miserable attempts to keep step, will never make them worth two cents a day as troops to act in masses? Their stiff bearing, their "lock step," their shouldered arms, and enormous bands of music, their beplumed and embroidered "staff," are all so many weak imitations of something they cannot be anyhow. Good, or even middling heavy infantry to form in a line of battle, they never will be. But excellent riflemen and skirmishers they may become if they like; and if it can be only knocked into their heads in some way that skirmishers are every year playing a more important part in warfare, that the improvements which are being made in artillery and projectiles of all sorts, renders it likely that in a short time close formations will be no longer possible, and that battles will be decided by sharpshooters en tirailleur, that America is the country of all others in the world, where manœuvres en masse would be most difficult, and bush-fighting most effective, and that patriotic volunteers can in no way show themselves so patriotic as in becoming smart skirmishers:—As soon as this desirable change takes place in the opinions of our martial youth, parades like that of yesterday will never take place. The unhappy "staff" who seemed so uncomfortable on their wretched jades, with the infantry swords hooked up under their arms; some in boots long enough for FREDERICK the Great, and some in trowsers too short for Smike, with uniforms of as many patterns as bashi-bazouks fresh from the plunder of the slain, will disappear from the scene. We shall no longer have the traffic in Broadway interrupted by the slow and painful defile of a series of awkward squads, each headed by a band as big as itself, and making the day hideous by a thousand discordant strains.

Instead of these absurdities and tomfooleries, more worthy of boys of ten than grown men, we would strongly recommend the leaders in this most meritorious, but most ill-directed movement, to encourage target practice amongst the different companies by all means in their power. It is a useful and healthy pastime. Let the companies be organized in regiments, brigades and divisions, and parade some place in the country half a dozen times a year, the rougher the ground the better. Let all adopt a loose, dark, serviceable dress, suitable for riflemen, and discard totally all attempts to imitate the stiff and starched gait and habiliments of troops of the line. There could be no better costume, as far as make is concerned, than that of the French Zouaves, barring the fez cap, and instead of that, we would recommend the hat of the Sardinian "bersaglieri." Let them march invariably in open order, at the pas accéléré, without any attempt at keeping step, and with arms at the trail. Let them learn, in short, thoroughly the leading features in the drill of the French Chasseurs de Vincennes—learn to advance across country in a skirmishing line, keeping their distances and obedient to the trumpet call—to take advantage of inequalities on the ground, of bushes, hedges, stumps and stones; to load while lying flat, to dig rifle-pits and lie close in them, to push on under the fire of artillery, and dodge round-shot; to do well the work of an arm of the service which, in a war in this country, is precisely that arm which an enemy would have most reason to dread. Nothing could be more healthful and invigorating than exercise like this. No sort of drill is so easy to learn, and less irksome, and in no way could these 12,000 young men, who made such a sad exhibition of themselves on Thursday, render such good service to the State. As good chasseurs, used to the country, inured to long marches and tolerably good marksmen, such a force as this would render the advance of 40,000 of the best disciplined troops in Europe impossible in any part of the State of New-York. As they are, we cannot help feeling that a strong battalion of Zouaves would eat them up in half an hour. If they tell us that they don't pretend to be real soldiers, we reply that we know of no more stupid and childish occupation for adults than playing at soldiers.

THE CORONER RELIEVED.—One result of the inquest now pending into the conduct of Coroner CONNERY, has been to share the odium of some of the worst of his acts with other parties. The testimony published in the TIMES of yesterday shows that, in regard to the indecent treatment of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, the Coroner was less to blame than some others. It was perfectly proper, and indeed necessary, that, under the circumstances of the case, some examination should be made, as it might reveal traces of the personal participation which Mrs. C. was at first supposed to have taken in the murder of Dr. BURDELL. But precedent, common sense, and common decency, required that such an examination should have been made by ladies—instead of which Coroner CONNERY committed the task to his son JOHN, a Police Officer, and Dr. WOODWARD. This of itself was sufficiently outrageous. But for the manner in which the duty was performed the Coroner does not seem to have been responsible. The credit and honor of that belong exclusively to Dr. WOODWARD, who seems to have supposed the fact of his being a physician a sufficient excuse for the widest departure from common decorum, and the most flagrant disregard of delicacy. Whether his brethren of the medical profession share this opinion, may, we hope, be doubted.

A FREE-SOIL PAPER IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News is very severe in its denunciation of the Quitman Free Press, a newspaper published in Wood county, for its "open and bitter hostility to Southern institutions." It professes to support the Southern Democracy, and still ventures to believe, and what is still more important to say, that the interests of Texas would be greatly promoted by substituting free for slave labor. And to render the case still more alarming, the News says that the Democracy of Wood county have elected the editor of this same anti-Slavery paper to represent them in State Convention. The News is candid enough to concede that "if the people of that section of the State, or any large number of them, desire to rid themselves of the institution of negro slavery, we suppose they have perfect right to do so in a legitimate and constitutional manner." This is a stretch of common sense which has not been attained in many of the Southern States. The time will come, however, when the question will be canvassed as preëminently one of home interest.

Tall Oaks and Little Acorns.

We meet—we had almost said daily—long-faced, discouraged, broken-down merchants and business men, who, in attempting to grow fast from little acorns to tall oaks, have embarked in speculations in land, breadstuffs, stocks, bonds, coal mines, ships, or in some hocus-pocus, puff ball of a stone-dressing (or sheathing) machine, by the gains of which they have had dreams and visions of a palace on Fifth-avenue, and other "fixins" to match. With open eyes the game has been played, but the result has been bankruptcy and utter ruin. Starvation now stares them in the face; their former good health, perhaps, has failed them; their family must be scattered; and the future is the very blackness of darkness.

The above is from the Independent. And yet, when the TIMES exposes the machinery by which "merchants and business men" are entrapped into these bogus speculations,—the Independent protests with great show of dignity, against the discourtesy and incivility which such a style of journalism indicates! It evidently believes in preaching against sin in the general,—and avoiding utterly the undignified style of pointing out individual evil for the purpose of warning the public against it.

Another Horrible Wife-Murder.

A young woman, the wife of ALECK. MULINIX, living near Manhattan, Putnam Co., was recently found mangled in a most shocking manner, under circumstances which left no doubt that she had been most foully dealt with by her husband. The facts are these: MULINIX rode, in the morning, to his father's house, and told him somebody had killed his wife while he was gone to feed his horse in the stable. He told others that his wife fell on the stove. Those who went to the house found that the woman's skull was broken, and she had received three blows, one with a shovel and two with an axe. She was breathing, but senseless, when first seen by the neighbors, and lived only about two hours. The breakfast table was standing with the victuals upon it, and the biscuits were still warm, therefore the murder had been committed but a short time. The parties had been married but three weeks.

SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.

Thirteen of her Men Arrested.

The Steam-Tug John Birkbeck Libeled and her Crew Secured—Marshal Rynders in a New Character.

OTHER NEW-YORK SLAVERS.

On Thursday the schooner Merchant was seized while on her way out of the harbor, and detained on suspicion that she was intended for the slave trade. She is a fast sailing Baltimore-built schooner, formerly in the coasting trade between New-York and Richmond, and lately fitting out, at Pier No. [illegible], on the pretence that she was bound for Corsica.

The Merchant is one of several vessels now in port that have excited the curiosity, and aroused some anxiety in the minds of the U. S. District-Attorney and Marshal RYNDERS for several days past. The general belief that there has been for some time a large number of vessels fitted out for the slave trade in this port, which the United States officers have not been able to detect, put a keen edge upon the wits of our new Marshal, who determined to mark his inauguration into his office by a brilliant achievement, whenever a genuine opportunity should offer. The Merchant was suspected, and the Marshal first satisfied himself that there was good ground for suspicion, and then made arrangements to prevent her getting away. Taking his brother, who is one of his Deputies, into his confidence, they alternated in keeping careful watch upon the movements of the suspected vessel. It was supposed that she would attempt to get under way on Wednesday night. A steam-tug had gone up to tow her out; Capt. FAUNCE, of the Revenue Cutter, was in waiting in the harbor, and up went Marshal RYNDERS to keep an eye on her, and if necessary give directions for her capture. He was disguised, appearing on the dock in the character of a countryman—a difficult rôle for him to play, as one would have supposed—but he succeeded. In fact, as the theatrical and musical critics say, he made a decided hit. The crew of one of the vessels near by were perfectly delighted with the "greenness," and the fat colored brother who held the position of cook, came very near having a fit of apoplexy, so great was his merriment at the refreshing innocence of our countryman. To play his part well, and at the same time get the information he wished, he found it necessary to be looking anxiously for a brother who was employed upon a steamboat that stopped somewhere in New-York. Going alongside a vessel that lay near the Merchant, he inquired of those on board if there was a steamboat anywhere around.

A man on board, whom the Marshal believed was stevedore, answered that there had been one there a little while before, but that it had gone away, and concluded by asking Countryman what he wanted with a steamer?

He said he had a brother on one and he wanted to find him.

STEVEDORE—Do you know the name of the steamer?

COUNTRYMAN—No; but I know she stops somewhere here in New-York.

The stevedore laughed, and several of the crew—the colored cook included—did the same. They were sure they had a countryman of the most unsophisticated character, so they asked him to get on board.

Our countryman demurred. They might carry him away out to sea, and then he wouldn't find his brother.

They assured him they would not, and, finally, after several well-executed ineffectual attempts, he ascended the side of the ship, but, although they invited him to go below, he would remain outside the guard, ready to jump off, should they attempt to carry him out to sea. He had heard enough of the tricks of New-Yorkers upon countrymen, and he did not intend they should "fool" him. Finally, however, he was induced to go forward, where they showed him the anchor and told him its use. The countryman appeared to receive some idea of what it was, but he had never seen one so large, and could not understand how they could get it up after once letting it down. They inquired, "Where he was raised?" He told them "About two hundred miles North—above Albany, a good ways." He had come down to see his brother, who was employed on a steamboat, and he had been on board of more than twenty that day without finding him. He was bound to find him—"darned if he wa'n't," if he had to look all night, because he must go back home in the morning. The ship's crew winked at each other and the colored man roared. The countryman was mightily amazed at the sight of so many ships, and was curious to know where they were all going to. They told him some wonderful stories about many of the ships, the height of waves during a storm, and all about whales and porpoises, and sharks. At length they came to the object of the countryman's affections. They pointed out the little schooner, and told him she was a "Blackbird." The countryman wanted to know if they caught blackbirds in her. They laughed again. The colored brother put down his saucepan and roared again. They asked him if he didn't know what a blackbird was. He thought he did. He had caught more than one. But what do you mean by calling that little vessel a blackbird? asked the countryman.

STEVEDORE—Why she's going to Africa after niggers.

COUNTRYMAN—What! she go to Africa! She ain't big enough.

STEVEDORE—Just the kind for that job.

COUNTRYMAN—Why she couldn't carry mor'n fourteen or fifteen.

STEVEDORE—Oh, yes she could. She could carry three hundred.

COUNTRYMAN—What! Why they'd starve. They couldn't get anything to eat.

STEVEDORE—They've got the stuff to feed them on board now.

COUNTRYMAN—What do they feed African niggers on?

STEVEDORE—On rice and such things. They've got lots on board now, in boxes and barrels.

COUNTRYMAN—But suppose the niggers didn't want to come and kicked up a row, what then?

STEVEDORE—Oh they've got lots of shackles on board—I saw them taken on board.

COUNTRYMAN—What's shackles?

STEVEDORE—Why handcuffs to put around their wrists and keep them still.

COUNTRYMAN—Oh, yes! when is she going?

STEVEDORE—She was going to-night, but now she aint going until to-morrow.

The countryman was now anxious to find his brother, and, as they had treated him very kindly, before leaving, he asked them to take a drink. They went off with him for that purpose. But the countryman would not go into the saloon. He would give the money for the drinks, but he wouldn't go in. He had heard about the "garroters." They laughed again, went in and smiled, and the countryman departed, and soon afterwards resumed his real character—Marshal RYNDERS. On Thursday morning they were all on the alert, but the Merchant was underway before the Marshal could get on board his steamer, the Satellite, which was following the Merchant, which was in tow of the George Birkbeck. They passed down within fifty yards of the Revenue Cutter, for the purpose of discovering whether they were suspected. Finding all quiet on the cutter, they passed on and when just below the narrows, the towboat cast off; and soon afterwards another steamtug, the John Birkbeck, appeared with some Portuguese and Spaniards, who had not ventured to board the schooner at her dock. As the wind was light and they were anxious to get to sea, the John Birkbeck took her in tow as far as the Hook.

All this time the Satellite had been in motion, and soon she reached her. Capt. FAUNCE put some of his men on board the Merchant, turned her back, and then gave chase to the John Birkbeck. He soon overtook her, seized and brought her and all on board to the dock, under arrest. When the John Birkbeck was brought alongside the Revenue Cutter, Marshal RYNDERS proceeded to search her. Four Spanish sailors were found secreted. One behind a large trunk and another in the water-tank, in the hold, near the boilers. He had a book with him on which were the names of several vessels suspected of being slavers. The Merchant had on board a large quantity of rice, extra casks, corn-meal, hardtack and a good stock of what is necessary to a slaver. Her Commander, Capt. STROM, was not on board. A Mr. JONES was in command. Both the John Birkbeck and the Merchant were put under the surveillance of the Revenue Cutter. Mr. JONES and his men, and the crew of the steamtug were taken to the Marshal's Office, and from there locked up for examination. A hearing will probably be [illegible] before U. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

found in the possession of one of the crew of the [illegible], who was discovered concealed in a water-cask, the names of several [illegible] which confirms suspicions of the District-Attorney, and will doubtless lead to their seizure in due time. Of such vessels as it is proper to mention, we give the following particulars:

The bark *Clara B. Williams*, one of the boldest, went to sea during the present week. Information was first brought to the District-Attorney's office about three weeks ago that she was intending to embark in a slave expedition. The District-Attorney, accompanied by Capt. RYNDERS, went to the Custom-House, and found that the bark was clearing for Boston. The person claiming to be her owner and captain was notified that she was suspected, and that if he cleared her there she would be seized. The revenue cutter *Washington*, under command of Capt. FAUNCE, was instructed by Capt. RYNDERS to keep a watch upon the vessel at Atlantic Dock, where she lay, and not to permit her to go away until she got out proper clearance papers. On the first night that the watch was set—it was Saturday, the 11th inst.—Capt. RYNDERS visited her twice. The captain of the bark promised that on the succeeding Monday the proper papers should be made out for her departure for Boston. In the meantime it was discovered that the party whose name appeared on the registry bond, and whose residence was given as in Robinson-street, of this City, could not be found there or elsewhere. On Monday another party, claiming to be the Captain of the bark, presented himself. He said the design of going to Boston had been abandoned, and asked to have the vessel cleared for Cuba. On account of this sudden change of destination, and since the second party could not account satisfactorily for the double captaincy, the Collector refused to clear her until full bonded security was given for the vessel. Mr. WEBBER, of the firm of WEBBER & WEBER, was offered, subsequently, as the required security, but as he had been tried (though acquitted) on a charge of fitting out a Slaver, the Collector would not accept him alone. Another man was then obtained, and the vessel bonded,—upon which the Collector, two days ago, allowed her to depart.

Since the interference, at the Custom House, with the departure of the *Clara B. Williams* letters have appeared from Havana, alleging that parties had come on from that city to New-York to negotiate for the purchase of the vessel for the Slave-trade.

The *Clara B. Williams* was built in Baltimore in 1854, and is 231 tons. She is a fine staunch bark, and has, till recently, been engaged in the West India trade. PETER V. KING & Co. were her former owners—the names of her present owners are not given. She is valued at $18,000.

The brig *Panama* suspected of being a Slaver left a few days ago, having cleared for Havana. She is an old vessel, having been built in 1836 and is only 187 tons. Messrs. EVERETT & BROWN were her owners previous to the present trip. Her present owners are not known. Her value is only $5,000. She used to be engaged in the Carthagena trade. The fact has been stated in letters from Havana that this vessel had been purchased by parties in Cuba to engage in the Slave trade.

The brig *Eliza* another suspected Slaver lies at the present time off the battery ready to start on a voyage to New-Orleans it is alleged. Notice was given to her Captain of his being suspected yesterday, and a request sent up from her to the United States District Attorney to board her and examine her cargo. The examination will be made to-day.

Trial Trip of the Niagara—Entire Success of the Ship and her Engines.

The frigate *Niagara* started upon her trial trip on Wednesday, P. M., having on board—in addition to her officers and crew—Mr. MARTIN, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Government; Mr. MURPHY and partner, of the Fulton Iron Works Company, the constructors of her engine; and the reporter of the TIMES. The anchor was weighed at 4:15 P. M., opposite Bedlow's Island, and steamed down the Bay without sail, against a strong flood tide. She turned the South West light in a space of twice her length, showing a quick attention to her helm. In one hour and forty-five minutes she passed the point of Sandy Hook, and at 6:30 P. M. was outside the Buoys, being just 2 hours and 5 minutes from her anchor—distance, 20 miles. The engine performing from 26 to 28 revolutions, working without noise or jar, and indicating a successful run.

During the night the engines continued to perform well, there being a heavy head swell. The Engineer-in-Chief having given orders not to crowd the engines, and limiting the amount of coal for the night, only 21 to 23 revolutions per minute were made, but the ship made from 7 to 7.5 knots an hour. During the night only one ton of coal per hour was consumed, and all the furnace doors were kept open. 23d, at 9 A. M.; engine making 30 revolutions, speed 7.4 knots. At 9½ the order to put sail on the ship was given, there being a light breeze from the S. W. At 10 o'clock all sail was set, and also going under steam; engine making 26 revolutions; ship going off finely 11 knots by the log, and as steady as a die. 11 A. M., speed by the log 12 knots, when the mainsail and fore and main staysail were set; engine making 28 revolutions; the wind light from W. S. W., and weather pleasant. At 12 M. the lat. (by observation) was 39° 50', lon. 71° 55', ship going 12 knots, with 34 revolutions of engine. At 12½ P. M. set fore topmast, and fore and main top-gallant studding sails; ship kept off S. E.; speed 12 knots; revolutions 34 per minute. At 2:45 P. M. hauled the ship on a wind, when, as the braces were hauled taut and the sails were filled, carried away the mizzen topgallant mast and royal mast (one stick.) Took in the light sails; engine 34 revolutions, and speed of the ship 13 knots; engines giving entire satisfaction, and the ship performing admirably in every respect.

The performances of the ship and her engines were like the foregoing, up to 8 P. M., when the sails were furled, ship headed N. W., the yards pointed to the wind, and continued to steam through the night. A fresh breeze blowing from N. W. 24th.—The ship has made 7 knots through the night, with a strong head wind, with only 23½ revolutions of the engine, and steam 15 pounds per inch. The last five hours of the trip the engine was driven as high as 42 revolutions, and the ship logged an average of 10½ knots. At 2 P. M. made the Highlands of Navesink, and at 7 P. M. stopped the engine to put passengers on board a tug for New-York.

The combustion of the *Niagara's* engines is entirely expended in the generation of steam. No smoke or flame issues from her smoke pipes, which throughout the trip have been perfectly cool. From careful examination of indicating diagrams, the evaporation is found to be 9½ pounds water to one pound of coal. The engines were not slowed or stopped during the trip, and not a bolt or screw was started throughout; the chief difficulty of propeller engines, caused by the speed of the shaft—hot journals—was escaped entirely; in a word, the Chief Engineer expressed entire satisfaction with the working of the engines. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Government has written to the Secretary of the Navy, expressing entire approval of the engines, and of the manner in which the contractors, PEASE & MURPHY, have fulfilled the contract.

The *Niagara*, as a sailing ship, fulfilled the highest expectations of Capt. HUDSON and his officers. She is perfectly easy in a sea-way, and steers like a pilot-boat; she makes no impression upon the water, for forty feet from her stem, where there is the slightest ripple, and breaks the water in the wake of the fore-chains. She leaves a perfectly smooth wake behind her.

The Pilot of the *Niagara* was Mr. THOMAS ALLEN. The least water she had in passing over the Bar was 23 feet.

The *Niagara* stopped at the light house and put her passengers on board a tug, which brought them to the City. She probably started for England soon afterwards.

AVERAGE ABSTRACT OF THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA'S TRIAL TRIP.

Reported steam at 1:30, got under way at 4 P. M., April 22, 1857.

Watches.	Time, hours.	No. of revolutions per minute.	Pressure of Steam.	Av. No. knots per hour.	Pounds of coal cons'd per hour.
8 to 6	2	25.6	19.5	8	2,120
6 to 9	3	24.6	18.3	8	2,180
9 to midnight	3	20.4	15.6	8	1,920
23d, mid't to 4	4	20.15	15.3	8	2,100
4 to 8	4	26.6	14	8	2,240
8 to meridian	4	34.27	16	9	3,120
Meridian to 4	4	36.06	11.7	10	3,360
4 to 8	4	33.3	15.8	11	3,120
8 to midnight	4	33.3	16.7	8	3,360
24th, mid't to 4	4	31.17	13.7	7	2,360
4 to 8	4	28.9	14	8	2,360
8 to meridian	4	34.8	15.5	10	2,800
meridian to 4	4	36.6	15.5	10.5	4,980

Remarks: 22d.—From 8 o'clock to midnight no sail set; strong current and heavy head sea against the ship; engines perform well.

23d.—From midnight to 10 o'clock A. M. under steam alone; engines working well; 10 A. M. all sail set; 1:30 took in studding-sails; 2 P. M. carried away mizzen top gallant mast; 8 P. M. took in all sail.

24th.—Midnight to 4 A. M. strong head wind and moderate sea; from 4 to meridian light head wind, smooth sea; engines working well; sent down royal yards; at 7 o'clock stopped the engine east of the light ship.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices at Corner of [illegible], and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Contract for Carrying the Mail across the Isthmus of Panama—The Tehuantepec Turnpike—The New-Granada Difficulty—Ben. McCulloch as Governor of Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 24.

A contract has been made with the Panama Railroad Company for the conveyance of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, at $100,000 a year. This is a reduction of the former rate.

Two sets of Directors of the Sloo Tehuantepec Company have been appointed, and will complete the road to its destination.

LEONARD WRAY has taken his seeds of the Imphee, a variety of the Sorghum, to South Carolina, where they are to be extensively tried.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23.

The Government, without making very hostile demonstration upon New-Granada, will simply keep it quiet and prevent either its authorities or citizens from doing mischief to themselves or to American interests. The best guarantee for the security of passengers and property on the Isthmus is the presence of an American force. When the Granadians shall be really bent on breaking up the road, it will be time enough to place a line of posts and troops thereon, and to send the mail and passengers accompanied by a guard of marines. But evidence is wanting that the intents of the Panama people are so wicked as has been represented. President PIERCE expected an outbreak, and prepared against it by sending down a naval force some eight or ten months ago. The truth is that there is very little reason to expect any outrage from the people; nor is it so clear, as we have been led to believe by Mr. CORWINE's report, that the Panama riot of the 15th April, 1856, was wholly unprovoked by the Americans. It is now some years since the transit was opened, and there had never arisen any trouble with the natives until the unfortunate day above-named, though the road is exposed to their mercy.

The Attorney-General, as it appears, took the Cusick and Ramsay claim out of the hands of the First Comptroller, Mr. WHITTLESEY. Mr. WHITTLESEY had it under consideration, and had required the attorney of the claimants, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, formerly of Tennessee, to produce his vouchers or proofs of the expenditure and the loss of the claimants, in that enterprise. No statement ever had been made out, by the attorney, of loss and damages, by reason of the violation of the contract, when the Attorney-General requested the Comptroller not to proceed further in the case until he should examine it.

There is a radical difference between the two officers as to the principle which controls the case. Mr. WHITTLESEY considered that as the contract was to be valid if approved by Congress, the act of Congress providing for the relief of the parties was an approval of it, and established its validity. The Attorney-General, on the other hand, assumes that there was no valid contract, because Congress had not approved it. Mr. WHITTLESEY, if he drops the case, will do it upon the ground that the claimants can show no actual expenditures or losses in preparing to perform the contract.

Generally, the present Administration will be as obdurate against private claimants as the last. Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana, was lucky to get through as early and as soon as he did. But his was a strong one, and admitted of little dispute. Mr. GUTHRIE was willing to pay his claim, as is said here, but it was President PIERCE who prevented it. Mr. HERRICK was mistaken in his statement that Mr. THOMPSON's suit against Mr. GUTHRIE was thrown out of Court. Mr. THOMPSON's counsel, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, took special exception to this allegation.

So trifling and feeble is the opposition to the Administration from every quarter that a charge of corruption against it is a perfect God-send to the hundreds of Administration organs and defenders, many of whom have not yet got their share in the spoils, while others have yet to win their way to favor. A dozen Herricks a day would hardly suffice their greedy appetite for such scandal as will enable them to show their devotion to the Administration. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 24.

The Governorship of Utah has been tendered Major BEN MCCULLOCH, and it is believed that he will accept the appointment. A letter is now on its way to him requesting his presence in Washington.

The design of the Administration is to pursue a peaceful policy toward Utah, in order that the laws may be executed, and the rights of every inhabitant in the Territory protected without recourse to arms.

The Postmaster-General has concluded a contract with the Panama Railroad Co. to convey the mails across the Isthmus until the expiration of the present contracts with the Steamship Companies, two years hence. The rate is $100,000 per annum.

The Departments have acted in nearly all cases where the commissions of federal officers have expired.

Although the rotation principle is not intended to be applied to the minor offices, and removals are to be made only for cause—as so declared—the Departments continue to be overwhelmed with applications—the Post-Office especially. At this time 500 letters, at least, a week, with documents inclosed, are received, soliciting appointments.

The charges against Mr. IZARD, Governor of Nebraska, having been withdrawn, he will be removed on the ground of public expediency. It is probable that his successor will be chosen from a non-slave-holding State.

The President was serenaded by the Marine Band last night, on the occasion of the Sixty-sixth anniversary of his birthday.

Hon. JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, Congressman elect from the Twelfth District, Pennsylvania, died this morning at Danville, Penn., from the National-Hotel disease, contracted during the Inauguration at Washington.

News from Havana.

ADVANCE IN SUGARS—BARK WARNER ABANDONED, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 24.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 20th instant. She reports encountering a heavy westerly gale on the 18th, and falling in with the bark *Warner*, from New-York, off Hatteras, on the morning of the 15th, entirely abandoned. Sent her in charge of a mate to Norfolk.

The stock of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 242,000 boxes. The market was unsettled, but prices had advanced one real.

The *Saratoga* left Havana on the 19th instant for Key West. The officers and crew were all well.

Col. OXNARD, the late defaulting Exchange Broker of this city, was ordered by the Captain General to leave the Island, and a package of $12,000 had been taken from him.

The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 24.

The Provincial Parliament has just passed a bill which concedes to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years, to land upon the shores of this Province submarine telegraph cables. We understand that bills of similar import have also passed the Legislatures of New-Brunswick and Maine.

Among the passengers by the *America*, from Liverpool, last evening, was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, the energetic general manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who returns after a brief visit to Europe, fully restored to health.

Burning of a Work-shop of the Maryland Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 24.

A fire in the Maryland Penitentiary last night destroyed one of the workshops, and a quantity of machinery. The loss is about $30,000. None of the prisoners escaped, though it was evidently planned by some of them with that view.

The Parade.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the Independent Parade of the Citizen Volunteers, in yesterday's TIMES, your reporter was wrong in saying that the right of the line was the Frontier Guard. The right of the line was the First Ward Independent Battalion.

FIRST WARD.

[illegible] has ever had in this country, takes her farewell [illegible] at Burton's Theatre. During the long time [illegible] has been in the country, she has been scrupulously true to her engagements with the public, [illegible] to our knowledge, having broken them on a single occasion. She has justly won the admiration of [illegible] of theatre-goers, and on this, the last occasion of her appearance here, we hope they will rally round her.

[illegible]—Mr. W. E. BURTON, the best [illegible] in his line, on the American stage, takes his benefit to-night. "The Game of Love" will be produced for the occasion. It is only necessary to mention these two facts.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last, and the best, concert of the season will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. BEETHOVEN'S "Eroica Symphony," an Overture by LITOLFF, and a selection from MENDELSSOHN's "Midsummer Night's Dream," are the instrumental features. Miss BRAINERD and Mr. H. C. TIMM are the soloists.

Telegraphic Cables Across the North River.

The crossing of the North River has always been amongst the most expensive and serious difficulties in maintaining uninterrupted communication over the wires between this City and Philadelphia, and not less than $50,000 to $75,000 have been expended by the different companies in the erection of masts near forts Washington and Lee for the purpose of swinging the wires across the river, a stretch of about one mile, but all attempts of this kind to keep up a regular communication with the Jersey shore have failed. Within the last year or two the House Company have laid down a substantial submarine cable between Forts Washington and Lee, which has worked very successfully, and we now learn that Mr. HEISS, the obliging and excellent manager of the Magnetic Company's line, has just laid down two large and very fine cables from the foot of Thirteenth-street to the Jersey shore, which is thought to be a much better point for crossing the river than at the Forts, further up. Each of the cables contains three conducting wires, and although very heavy, the cables were laid by Mr. HEISS without difficulty or accident of any kind.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BAR-ROOM FRACAS—ATTEMPT TO KILL.

On Thursday night a disturbance took place about some beer in the grocery at the corner of Sixty-Fourth street and Tenth avenue, between Gustave Beaman, the clerk of the place, and one of the customers named Hipner Hipner, was ordered out, but not going at once, Beaman discharged at him a pistol heavily loaded with powder and shot. Twenty six of the shot lodged in Hepner's knee and leg. The wounded man was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station house where ten of the shot were extracted. Beaman was taken in custody. Hepner's wounds were are not regarded as fatal.

A RIOT.

A crowd of disorderly fellows got into a fight in the Bowery, near Fourth-street, on Thursday, while waiting for the target procession. They used stones, knives and clubs, quite freely, but did not do much injury. Capt. Mansfield of the Seventh-Ward Police was soon on the spot and arrested James O'Neil and Francis Burke, two participators in the disturbance who were yesterday held by Justice Brennan.

☞ Lieutenant MAURY, continuing in the *Rural New-Yorker* his remarks on the planting of sun flowers as a preventive of chills and fever in marshy districts, suggests that water-lilies planted in marshes would have a similar beneficial effect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered for cash
At extremely low prices,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW STORE, NO. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, have opened an array of Gents' Hats, dress and undress, which, for taste, variety and excellence, silences the most fastidious.
Their Spring Pattern Hat is a most decided hit.

TEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE PROFESSOR WOOD'S Hair Restorative:
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to its original color.
2. It will stop its falling off, and make it thick, if thin.
3. It makes it soft and glossy, by restoring the secretions.
4. It makes it to grow on bald heads.
5. It will preserve the color and keep it from falling, to any age.
6. It will cure all cutaneous eruptions, even scald head
7. It cleans the head of dandruff, and removes all itching.
8. It will cure at once all nervous headache, neuralgia, &c.
9. It will cure all eruptions of the scaly or pimples on the face; neither can exist if the Restorative is applied.
10. More than five hundred thousand can and do testify to the above in all parts of the world, and the sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.
Dépôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists in the City and country.

OLD DR. BONES' BITTERS AND PILLS ARE an infallible cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. All scrofulous complaints soon yield to their mild but positive action. Old Dr. BONES' Bitters and Pills are the only sure cure for dyspepsia, jaundice, fits, palsy, king's evil, St. Vitus's dance, and all nervous diseases and female complaints. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists. Dr. BONES' Office and principal dépôt, No. 294 Grand-st., New-York, 2d block east of Bowery.

DRESS, THE TYPE OF CIVILIZATION, AND the distinction of social grades, is nowhere more scientifically and tastefully selected and elegantly made than at the Granite Hall Clothing Warehouse, No. 142 Fulton-st. Mr. E. DEGROOT, as an enterprising and successful manufacturer of Gentlemen's Clothing, is well known. His styles are always new and his prices moderate.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

THE RAILWAY KING.
The bargains now offering at DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, would surprise even the "Railway King," notwithstanding the fact that he has already been made aware of what can be accomplished by the energy and perseverance of the New-York merchants. Look at Messrs. D. & CO.'S list, in the Dry-Goods column of this paper.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—PURCHASERS, BEFORE buying, please call at No. 333 Broadway, and examine some very fine Chickering Pianos. Also, the Horace Waters' Piano, which will be sold very low this week, to make alterations in the store. Melodeons from $35 to $150. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

EXCELSIOR APPEARS TO BE THE MOTTO of ESPENSCHEID, the Hatter. His Hat for the Spring surpasses all other hats issued this season. For elegance of contour, richness of material and general appearance, they have become very popular. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, the glossy deep blacks it produces, could Nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kind of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white,—particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE LARGEST AND cheapest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st. Promenade and Fishing Boots.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FIRE ART
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
It has been aptly remarked by critics that good taste is intuitive, proofs of the evere to be seen on the walls of every unpretending mansion, and thus the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.
Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given eclat to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most marked in style diverted a subjection to the old regimen in getting "done", let the community answer and be assured that our patrons but prompt us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our clothing. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

NEAT, BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT.
Our decorated China Tea Set at $14 50, usual price $20. But a few of the Silver-Plated Castors at $4 75 remain; so also the Silver-Plated Tea Kettles at $11; the Silver-Plated Tea Sets at $20, and the Silver Plated Forks at $4 the dozen. See our list for other things in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!!
Caused by Low Prices! and Beautiful Goods!
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery.
Imperial Velvet Carpets, Brussels, Ingrains, &c., &c.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 79 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.
Purchasers would do well to call and examine the beautiful machines on exhibition at GALEF'S, No. 333 Broadway, upstairs. They are simple in construction, do better work and are sold at a lower price than any other Machines in the market.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER
Stimpson's; the only kind worth anything; silver plated; beautiful as a parlor or dining-room ornament; warranted to keep ice fourteen hours the hottest day. One hundred for sale at the cost price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CALL AND SEE THOSE AQUA SCUTUM
RAGLANS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS hair dyes, tooth brushes, pink saucers, Schnapps, Charles's Gin, Sarsaparilla, Gum Drops, Rimmel's Almond, Cleaver's Honey, and Low's Windsor Soaps, all genuine.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

HATS AND CAPS, SPRING FASHIONS.—A large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. The ladies are charmed at the superb display of Straws for Misses and Children. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS, LINEN, Marseilles, Fancy Shirting, &c.; also, a full assortment of fine Collars, in every desirable pattern, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEITZ—RINGWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, at the Allen st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Geo. Lucas, Mr. ALFRED C. DEITZ, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss CATHARINE E. RINGWOOD, of this City.
☞ California papers please copy.

CHASE—BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 22, by Rev. Morgan Dix, WILLIAM H. CHASE to MARIA B. BROWN, only daughter of the late Isaac Brown, Esq., both of this City.

LOGAN—GILMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, by Rev. James Harper, Mr. JOHN LOGAN to Miss ANNIE GILMORE, all of this City.

GRAEVEN—DOODY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Mr. Weston, THEODORE GRAEVEN to Miss MAGGIE DOODY, both of this City.

ELY—SLADE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., LUCY LORD, eldest daughter of John Slade, to JOHN C. ELY, both of this City.

BRUSH—CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Abel Stevens, GEO. W. BRUSH, of New-York, to ANNIE, daughter of Charles Carter, of Brooklyn.

DOYLE—MESSEREAU.—At Graniteville, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 23, by Rev. James Brownlee, JOHN EDWARD DOYLE, Esq., of New-York, to GERTRUDE ANN, eldest daughter of Alfred Messereau, Esq.

KNOX—CORNING.—At Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Samuel W. Corning, father of the bride, HENRY M. KNOX, of St. Paul, Min., and CHARLOTTE B. CORNING, of Vernon.

DIED.

HEDGES.—In this City, on Friday, April 24, FRANK G. HEDGES, son of James E. and Margaret Hedges, aged 1 year, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 4th-st., second house east of 8th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KURUCK.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, DAVID M. KURUCK, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 209 Henry-st., corner of Clinton, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARIOTTE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, of disease of the heart, MARIA FASH, eldest daughter of the late Abner Mariotte.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Lamartine place, West 29th-st., without further notice.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, at her residence, No. 400 Broome-st., Mrs. MARY BROWN, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Rev. Dr. Brown, of Newburg, and the late Benjamin M. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VERPLANCK.—In this City, on Friday, April 24, at her residence, in 29th-st., CHARLOTTE DE LANCEY VERPLANCK, in the 68th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Rondout, Ulster County, for interment.

PARSELLS.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 24, of rheumatism of the heart, JAMES C. PARSELLS, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 696 Houston-st. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

STOUT.—On Friday, April 24, FREDERICK, infant son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Stout, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MORRIS.—In Petersburg, Va., on Sunday, April 19, Mr. J. H. MORRIS, formerly of New-York, aged 27 years.

His funeral took place from the residence of W. V. Mott, Esq., on 23d inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors being desirous of getting in all books belonging to the Association that have been outstanding for a considerable length of time, would urgently request members and all others having such in their possession to return them without delay; and the Board of Directors do hereby order that any fines incurred upon such books will not be enforced in case return is made during the present month. By order.
CLINTON HALL, Astor place, April 4, 1857.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY, 27th inst., at 7½ P. M. Essay by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq., Assistant-Editor *New-York Times*. Subject—*Christianity, Theoretical and Practical.*
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEANING FURNACE.—The most successful and safe heater in the market, for sale by COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 274 Broadway.

MOORE'S RURAL [illegible]

When [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
The Rural.

When Seed-Time comes with busy round
Of sowing grain and tilling ground,
What gives advice of [illegible] sound,
And tells of implements renowned?
The Rural.

What has for all its chosen theme,
Domestic peace and lover's dream,
Makes Matron's duties lightsome seem,
Contentment o'er the hearthstone beam?
The Rural.

Long may the "Model Paper" reign!
Its noble standard [illegible]
Successful be its new campaign,
And may all friends of Worth sustain
The Rural.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER (thus truthfully and poetically portrayed by one of its fair readers) is a first-class, high-toned and progressive AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY WEEKLY, popular in both Town and Country, having a *bona fide* circulation far exceeding that of any similar journal. This extraordinary success has been achieved by earnest and continuous efforts to furnish a journal which should excel all others of its class in Merit and Usefulness, and by *expending thousands of dollars annually* for able contributions, superior Illustrations, and systematic and extensive ADVERTISING. In other words, by the proper use of Mind and Money, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has become an "Institution" which is recognized and patronized by thousands who formerly supposed that the great cities—such as New-York, Philadelphia and Boston—were the only *producers* of influential and widely-circulated Newspapers. The "fixed fact," however, that THE RURAL has a far larger subscription than any Agricultural, Religious, or (with a single exception) Political weekly, published in said emporiums, proves that the Atlantic seaboard does not comprise ALL the ports in the great Ocean of American Journalism. Numbering among its regular Special Contributors such able and eminent writers as Lieut. MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory; Rev. Dr. DEWEY, Professor of Chemistry, the Natural Sciences, &c.; Dr. FITCH, the distinguished Entomologist; T. S. ARTHUR and other celebrities in the fields of Science, Literature, &c., THE RURAL is interesting and valuable to Scholars, Professional Men, &c., as well as to Farmers and others.

Its HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT comprises more and better information relative to the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables than any other journal, and will prove interesting and valuable to every owner of a Garden or Orchard, whether in City or country.

Both the People and the Press pronounce THE RURAL the BEST JOURNAL OF ITS CLASS! Vide the following:

NOTICES FROM PROMINENT JOURNALS:

From the Rochester Daily Union.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The success of this "Rural" Weekly has never been paralleled in this or any other country. Though published in an interior city, this first-class Agricultural, Literary and Family Journal begins its Eighth Year with an edition of over Fifty Thousand. It has subscribers and enthusiastic admirers in all parts of the land, from Canada to the Gulf, and at this time subscriptions are pouring in by the thousand per day.

From the New-York Recorder.

The *Rural New-Yorker* is a paper the fame of which is without a blot. Characteristically Agricultural it is, in in the broadest sense, a Family Paper, one which may be admitted without doubt as to its tendency. It has an immense circulation and merits patronage wider still.

From the Chicago Daily Democrat.

We would call attention to the advertisement signed D. D. T. MOORE, as indicative of the place to get the best Farm and Fireside Journal in America. The *Rural New-Yorker* has justly earned all its scientific and devoted editor claims for it.

From the New York Evening Post.

The frequency with which we publish extracts from the *Rural* shows our own appreciation of it. Lieut. Maury, Dr. Fitch, and other eminent writers, are regular contributors to its pages.

From the New-York Times.

The *Rural* is a very valuable paper, eminently practical in its character, and pure in its tone. Deserves and is achieving abundant success.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

The *Rural* has attained the largest circulation of any paper of the kind in the country or the world; and this preëminence has been achieved by careful management, first-rate tact, judicious enterprise and liberality.

From the Louisville Journal.

The *Rural* is not only a favorite in the rural districts, but deservedly popular in the cities. No newspaper in this or any other country has ever run a more prosperous career.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Mr. MOORE ought to make a fortune out of his journal, and we trust he will, for he is helping to make the fortune of the country.

The RURAL is a large and beautiful Double Quarto Weekly, handsomely illustrated, and printed in best style. It circulates in every State and Territory of the Union, the British Provinces, &c. None of its space is occupied with laudations of quack nostrums or other *canards*, as it has never advertised Patent Medicines or anything of an immoral tendency, and will not on any conditions. In brief, the RURAL conscientiously aims to advance and protect the Interests and promote the Home Happiness of its tens of thousands of readers, in both Town and Country.

TERMS, $2 a year; less to clubs. Now is the time to subscribe. You can begin with any number. A new Quarter began with April—a good time for subscriptions to commence.

For sale by all News Agents throughout the Union. Specimens sent free. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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CLOSE OF THE SEVENTH YEAR.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FOR MAY.
CONTENTS:
PICTURES IN SWITZERLAND.—Illustrated by fifteen Engravings.
NORTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED—II. THE PINEY WOODS. Illustrated by fifteen Engravings.
LITTLE STICKS AND THEIR KINDRED.—Illustrated by thirteen Engravings.
THE ASSASSIN OF SOCIETY.
BY THE PASSAIC.
TABLE-TURNING IN FRANCE.
A REMINISCENCE.
JOHN BUNYAN. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.
THE BROKEN SHILLING.
THE MORAVIANS AND THEIR LEADER.
PATRICK HENRY.
LITTLE JIM.
SOLD!
A REMINISCENCE OF SAMUEL ROGERS.
RELIGION, LOVE, AND MARRIAGE IN ITALY.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Flora's Tour of Inspection.—Mr. Merdle a Borrower.
CHAPTER LIX.—Mrs. Affery makes a Conditional Promise respecting her Dreams.
CHAPTER LX.—The Evening of a Long Day.
CHAPTER LXI.—The Chief Butler Resigns the Seals of Office.
CHAPTER LXII.—Reaping the Whirlwind.
ONLY A RAT.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ORIGINAL COMICALITIES. *Illustrations.*—A new Tragedienne—'Orrid Houtrage by a Britisher—Prospective Happiness—Paternal and Fraternal Duties.
FASHIONS FOR MAY. *Illustrations.*—Evening Costume—Girl's Dress—Bonnet—Mourning Cap—Mourning Undersleeves.

This Number closes the FOURTEENTH VOLUME and the SEVENTH YEAR OF HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with the extraordinary issue of 170,000 copies. The publishers have endeavored, by a well-directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to render it not only the cheapest, but the most attractive and most useful Magazine for popular reading in the world; and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact, that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.

Special efforts will be made to render it still more interesting and valuable during the coming year. The new Volume commences with the next Number. No labor or expense will be spared to render it in every way, and in all its departments, still more worthy of the unparalleled favor with which it has been received.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE owes its success to the fact, that *it presents MORE reading matter, of a BETTER quality, in a MORE ELEGANT style, and at a CHEAPER rate than any other publication.*

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers *uniformly* bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Fourteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers *gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters*, and will make a liberal arrangement with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR MAY
Has the continuation of
COZZENS' MONTH AMONG THE BLUE NOSES,
Which is illustrated by a view of the fortifications and town of Louisburg, (Island of Cape Breton.)
The capital story of the
HUT,
Is also continued, and illustrated with a striking portrait of a
BORDER RUFFIAN.
MUSINGS OF A CITY RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.
ELEANOR MANTON.
A THRILLING ADVENTURE IN CUBA.
ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN PHŒNIX.
With other interesting sketches, poetry, gossip, &c.
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Has been constantly increasing since the beginning of the year. Those who have read it for years say it never was better than at present.
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CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, corner 8th av. and 26th-st., up-town agent for Brandreth's Pills, and Bushton, Clark & Co.'s Cod Liver Oil. Dépôt for Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, the best hair restorer and dresser in use.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 4 Wall-st.
Cash Capital [illegible]
Surplus over [illegible]
At an election held on the 6th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles J. Martin,	George Pearce,
A. F. Willmarth,	Ward A. Work,
William G. Lambert,	James Low,
George C. Collins,	I. H. Frothingham,
Danford N. Barney,	Charles A. Bulkley,
Lucius Hopkins,	Cephas H. Norton,
Thomas Messenger,	George D. Morgan,
William H. Mellen,	Theod. McNamee,
Chas. B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,
B. Watson Bull,	Oliver E. Wood,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Alfred S. Barnes,
Lucius D. Coman,	George Bliss,
Homer Morgan,	Roe Lockwood,
Levi P. Stone,	John G. Nelson,
James Humphrey,	Lyman Cooke,
Levi P. Morton,	Curtis Noble,
John B. Hutchinson,	Stephen Paul,
Charles P. Baldwin,	H. Gilbert Hay,
Amos T. Dwight,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.
John R. Ford,	Sydney Mason,
George T. Stedman,	John W. Whitlock.
Cyrus Yale, Jr.	

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, [illegible] J. MARTIN was unanimously reelected President and [illegible] F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, April 7, 1857.

[illegible]
A new and revised and beautiful edition [illegible] three volumes, bound in cloth, or in paper [illegible] day published by
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Tribune Buildings, [illegible]
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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. [illegible] West 27th-st., a new four-story brick house, with Croton water throughout, on the front, and a two-story and basement brick house on the rear of the lot. Price [illegible]. Apply at No. 14 Wooster-st.

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A cottage, &c., 3d-av., near 64th-st.
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Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, consisting of front and back basement, two front rooms in the second story, with closets, pantries, &c., and three rooms in the third story; house has gas, Croton water, &c.; is pleasantly situated, near Washington-square, and rents for $1,000. None except those having unexceptionable references need apply. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

TO LET—A 3-STORY HOUSE IN CHRISTOpher-st., in complete order, $600, and W. R.; a 3-story house in Greene-st., No. 120, near Prince-st., $675, and W. R.; a 2-story and attic house, No. 203 4th-st., $550, and W. R.; a 2-story and attic house, No. 31 Greene-st., $600, and W. R.; also, for sale, a building lot on Amity-st., near Thompson-st., $4,500. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 251 Thompson-st.

TO LET—TO A MERCHANT TAILOR, AT NO. [illegible] Broadway, a desirable room, size 20x60 feet, with chandeliers, water closet, &c., and a sufficient custom from the place to pay the rent. Apply at the desk of *Chinese Billiard Rooms, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.* Also, private billiard rooms and furnished rooms for clubs and societies.

TO LET—RENT $180—BROOKLYN—PLEASANT, convenient and in prime order. The upper part of a three-story brick house; five rooms, with seven closets; the kitchen on the same floor, and front and back stairs, cellar, &c. The same accommodation in New-York will cost $400 rent. Inquire No. 33 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE VERY PLEASANT SECOND floor, consisting of a large front parlor, back room, with bath-room off; one small room between, and pantries; cheerful front basement, and privilege for servant on third floor of house No. 75 Amos-st. Rent $300. To be seen from 1 to 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house, No. 120 West 38th-st., with private stairs and the modern improvements; just finished and may be occupied immediately. Price or rent moderate. Inquire at No. 306 West 20th-st., or of A. P. BEEBE, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. [illegible] Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. 137 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements and the private stairs in the right place, handsomely situated and in a good neighborhood. Apply to R. B. LLOYD, No. [illegible] Lexington-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. [illegible] Hudson-st., corner of Leight-st.; also, lower part of house No. [illegible] Bank-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES OF BEAUTIFUL ARCHItecture; have every convenience—water, gas, vaults, &c., 8 rooms and numerous wardrobes and closets; they are designed for small families, and have the advantages of country residences. 54th and 55th sts., between 8th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY house No. 177 East 12th-st. To a good tenant the premises will be leased on very moderate terms. Possession immediately. For further information, apply at *Scientific American* office, No. 128 Fulton-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A NEW brick house in a pleasant and healthy location, having gas and fixtures. To a small family the rent will be put reasonable. Inquire on the premises, Wyckoff-st., first brick house West [of] Bond.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by [illegible] feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—A SNUG HOUSE ON BROADWAY, between 54th and 55th sts.; also, houses on Broadway between 56 and 57th sts., only one block from 8th-av. railroad. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE HOUSE No. 21 Washington-place, adjoining the New-York University. Will be put in good repair, and rented to a good tenant for one or three years. Apply on the premises of Dr. AMBLER, dentist, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. [illegible] Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for [illegible], which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gigneux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 267 Broadway.

$25.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three-story brick house, mastic front, No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., sub-cellar, full basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantles, ornamented parlors, stained glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in the kitchen, with the privilege of a large inclosed yard. *21 lots of ground adjoining, laid out as a garden. Immediate possession will be given. To a good tenant it* will be rented for $25 per month. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place. Five minutes' walk to City Railroad, Fulton-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT NEW FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50 feet. Apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 53 West 37th-st. N. B.—The Croton water comes into the third story freely.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST-CLASS house, three rooms deep, No. 286 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the beautiful Seminary ground, having all the modern improvements; will be put in first rate order and painted throughout. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house No. 151 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the improvements of the age. Neighborhood first-class, and rent very low. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 151 West 42d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Apply at No. 14 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 46 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn, overlooking the bay, with the use of the two side lots as a garden. Rent low. Apply to G. L. BENNETT, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFTS AND ROOMS IN the marble building No. 637 Broadway, suitable for mercantile purposes, offices for artists, society meetings, &c.; Croton, gas, and back entrance from Mercer-st. Apply, on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, No. 134 2d-place. Apply on the premises, between 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. None but responsible parties themselves need apply.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 88d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A DWELLING, very convenient apartments; six rooms on the same floor; water, gas, and west of Broadway. Apply at No. 193 Spring-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 309 West 18th-st. There are gas and Croton water in the building. Inquire of J. HARRISON, No. 400 Hudson-st.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—IN 92d-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., a neat dwelling house, eligibly situated. Inquire of J. VANCE, *Sun* office, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 434 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREE-story house in Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Address New-York Post-Office, box No. 45.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 12th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 161 Pacific-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE RENT TAKEN IN THE board of two persons if desired—a brown-stone four-story house, on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 63 East 38th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 22d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. *The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.* Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEATLY furnished three-story and basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent taken in board by a single gentleman if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

TO SOCIETIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—TO LET—The building on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., occupied by the 50th-st. Presbyterian Society, and opposite their new Church; also, a large building on Broadway, corner 57th-st. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—At No. 251 West 34th-st., from the 1st of May; second story, part of third, and rear basement, with plenty of pantries; will be repaired and painted. Rent $300, to a small American family, no other need apply. Can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M.

STORE TO LET—IN WEST-STREET, NORTH-RIVER SIDE.—The lower floor No. 174 West-st., between Warren and Murray sts., with cellar, a good stand for a wholesale liquor dealer, foreign fruits, or a butter and cheese man. Rent reasonable to a good tenant and immediate possession given.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—PREmises in Greenwich-st., near Morris-st., extending to and fronting on Washington-st.; size about 25 by 160 feet. Slight alterations would make these premises valuable for many uses. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 36 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The beautiful cottage, No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, gas-fixtures, baths, range, &c. Rosewood furniture, velvet carpets, &c. Rent, $450. C. H. OLIVER, 346 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A THREE-STORY house, with store, to let or lease for five years, to a good tenant, cheap, with two lots of ground and stable on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SUBstantial brick stable, with carriage-house attached, *in the rear of No. 150 Henry-st., and on the alley leading into* Hicks-st., opposite Grace-court. Apply to J. C. ATWATER, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 396, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 380, or M. SMITH, No. 439 3d-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 21 Front-st., New-York.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 37,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857. J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On the 5th of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, by order of the Surrogate of Westchester County, the beautiful country residence of the late John Mosser, Esq., known as "Stony Brook Cottage," together with about 10 acres of cultivated land, with abundance of fruit trees, beautiful garden spot, gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, outbuildings, &c. It is situated on the Boston Turnpike, half a mile from the village of Mamaroneck, and but one hour's ride from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Beside the house there is a fine stream of running water. It is but a short distance from the Sound, where the fishing, sailing, and bathing are not surpassed. Fine drives in all directions, and the locality perfectly healthy. For further particulars, inquire of JONAS B. PHILLIPS or THOMAS WM. PITTMAN, Attorneys, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, rooms Nos. 3 and 5. LOUISA C. MOSSER, Executrix.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wings, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depot. The lot is 75 feet wide by 225 feet deep. *For terms and further information, apply to* FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David B. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the banks of the Hudson, 27 miles from New-York, in the village of Nyack, on the road leading to Piermont, and adjoining the residence of Azariah Ross, Esq. The property comprises a two-story, basement and kitchen house with six rooms, one acre of ground, and fifty choice fruit trees in full bearing. Accessible by steamboats and Railroad several times each day. For particulars apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and 21 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 77 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 156 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE. Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and convenience of gas, bath-room, and water in the house; also a very fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms and further particulars, address L. W., Post-office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

FOR SALE.—TWO DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residences, in the village of Belleville, N. J., 3 miles from Newark, on the banks of the Passaic River. A steamboat and stages connect with the cars from New-York eight times a day. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the State. A beautiful brown-stone house with stables, and in perfect order, with about half an acre of garden. Also, a handsome frame dwelling, with three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars, inquire of G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 46x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT, COMprising house and 5 acres of good land, near the Hudson River, one mile from Crugers Station, 39 miles from Chambers-st.; house contains 9 rooms, convenient for a small family; built recently in good style, with double piazzas on front; grounds contain about 35 apple trees, in full bearing, plenty other fruit, a good well, and fine never-failing spring, a good land and river view from top of house; price $3,300. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 337 Broadway, over Broadway Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—AN ENtirely new English-basement house, in Prospect-st., *22 by 45, three stories high, within one square of the Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Churches, and three minutes'* walk from the dépôt; built in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, range, &c.; gas in all stories; kitchen and dining-room on the same floor. A commodious stable in the rear of the house, with wide gateway. Rent $450. Inquire of F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., or of R. L. BUCKLIN, Getty House, Yonkers.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his country residence for sale, with six full lots of ground handsomely laid out as a garden, with fruit trees, &c. The house is neatly furnished, has gas and water introduced, and a good air-heater. There is a stable and carriage-house on the premises. For particulars apply to Dr. CHILTON, No. 95 Prince-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt, or Long Island Sound. The house contains ten rooms with kitchen attached, with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, ONLY 45 minutes' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from the Brick Church Station, a new, large and convenient house; it is heated by a furnace, has water in the first and second stories, speaking-tubes, &c. Price, $6,000—terms easy. Call on or address T. G. FRENCH, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BULL'S FERRY, A cottage, *furnished* or not, with kitchen detached, kitchen range, several wells of water, acre of ground, flower and vegetable garden, stabling for six or more horses; eighth of a mile from steamboat landing, to which boats ply from foot of Spring-st., several times daily. Address or apply to No. 268 4th-st., Washington-square.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water, bath, &c.,) carriage-house, ice-house, (full of ice,) and other outbuildings, and about one acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape-vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE VILLA at Flushing, contains 9 sleeping rooms, drawing room, library and dining room, kitchen on the ground floor, bath room, water closet and furnace; surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery, ten minutes' walk from the dépôt. Inquire of S. B. PARSONS, Flushing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT NEW COTtage, containing 10 rooms and several closets, at Dobbs' Ferry, quarter of a mile from station, very pleasantly situated, with complete view of river and country; rent $250 for the year, less for Summer season. Price $2,500. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 337 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City Hall, a house with 11 rooms, well shaded, with a view of the Hudson or Connecticut River; furnished or partially so. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 349 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—Or exchange for City or Brooklyn property, or to let, 138 lots of ground, with cottage house, barn, wagon house, well of good water, with all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET ON BERGEN HILL—A VERY pleasant and convenient country house with an abundance of fruit, and 1 acre of ground. A very desirable location in every respect—stages pass the door. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, S. I.—FURnished or unfurnished, parlor, library, dining room and kitchen on first floor, 9 bed rooms, half an acre of ground, stable, &c., 15 minutes' walk from the ferry. Address R. R. N., Box No. 1,2[illegible], Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, [illegible] miles from the City Hall, and [illegible] from the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings, with coach-house, stable, garden, [illegible] ... Apply to [illegible], North River Bank [illegible].

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, [illegible] minutes' walk from Railroad Dépôt, two dwellings [illegible] each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $400 to $500 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, OR SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WANTED—In a quiet neighborhood, by a gentleman and wife. If in New-York, gas and Croton indispensable; if in Brooklyn, to be either in the neighborhood of the City Hall or Clinton-av. Not less than four rooms and kitchen. A quiet family, having no more rooms than they need, would find this a desirable opportunity. Reference and standing of the advertiser unexceptionable. Address, stating location, rent, &c., H. T. O., *Daily Times Office.*

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING Sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway, second floor, room No. 5, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORES, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. G. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 22x40, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 12th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture, magnificent pier mirrors, rosewood piano forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling No. 138 West 21st-st. This furniture is of the most costly and elegant description, embracing, also, valuable works of art. The sale will be positive and peremptory, commencing at precisely 10½, in the dining-room, with elegant extension dining-table, cost $200; silver dining and tea service, salvers, rich China and cut glass ware of every description, fruit baskets, kettles, casters, spoons, forks, pearl and silver knives, liquor stands, &c., marble-top buffet, Wilton carpets, with a complete assortment of dining-room furniture. Immediately after which, in parlors, two elegant full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved in clusters of fruit, covered in rich satin, in perfect order; two magnificent carved rosewood etageres, made to order by Stevens, with mirror fronts; two splendid carved pier glasses 28x118, velvet and Wilton carpets, silk and lace curtains, French ormolu clock, French escritoire, mounted in ormolu, with secretary attached; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, Turkish and reception chairs in satin, rich Turkish lounges, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Nunns & Fisher, with the unexpired warranty; valuable and costly collection of China vases, marble statuary, and elegant parlor ornaments of every description. Also, a collection of beautiful oil-paintings, three elegant chandeliers, marble music cabinet, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, &c.

LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets of Sevres China, bedsteads, twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture covered in velvet, rosewood sofas, arm chairs, costly engravings, oval mirrors, cheval glasses, splendid rosewood library bookcase, tapestry carpets, elegant marble-top hall stand, hall chairs, oil-cloths, &c.; including a large variety of fine furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Goods to be removed day of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of Messrs. M. & J. A. Walters. Warranted in every respect, and to be sold without reservation.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store corner of Broadway and Broome-st., the entire stock of the above manufacturers, (removed from their factory for convenience of sale,) consisting of a large and general assortment of rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany parlor, hall, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, in every variety, all of which is warranted of the first class and to stand the test of furnace heat,—and will be sold without regard to cost, for cash, and may be examined any time before the sale.

N. B.—The public will please take notice, that this is not a made-up sale of different manufacturers, but only the stocks of Messrs. Walters, whose reputation for manufacturing first-class furniture has been established for the past fifteen years.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, CONSISTING OF SOFAS, CHAIRS, DINING AND TEA-TABLES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—*GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his store, No. 66 Nassau-st., THIS* DAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a superior lot of second-hand furniture—a general assortment; also, a large stock of new furniture, on which advances have been made for actual sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites of furniture in rich brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany centre tables with marble tops, oak and enameled bedroom suites, rosewood bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, dining, breakfast and tea tables, couches and couch beds, common and iron bedsteads; also a large assortment of French china in dinner sets, tea do., large vases, French clocks; also, s. p. ware, tea sets, spoons and forks, &c., &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., extensive sale of first-class Household Furniture, velvet tapestry carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, piano-forte, &c., on SATURDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The undersigned have been instructed to sell at auction the whole contents of the above house, which is furnished in first style; in the parlors are, superior tapestry Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, piano-forte, etagere, secretary, mirrors, paintings of superior merit, fine engravings, and other parlor furniture. The bedrooms throughout the house are furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, comprising everything useful and ornamental. Also, dining-room, library, and basement furniture. The whole comprising an assortment seldom offered at auction, and well worthy the attention of intending buyers.

WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers.

BAKERY AT MELROSE, WESTCHESTER CO., FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, BY WM. N. LEWIS & SON, at public auction on the premises, MONDAY, April 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.—A commodious, well-built house, containing double basement, hall, store, and nine other rooms; together with bakehouse, stable, hay-loft, shed, well of good water, &c., having been recently occupied by John Meighan as a bakery and grocery.

The said premises have a frontage of 50 feet, on the Boston Road, at the crossing of the Branch Railroad and Mill Creek, and depth of 100 feet on the Railroad. The premises are advantageously situated for a bakery, factory or any business requiring room.

For a view of the same and other particulars, inquire of Mrs. MEIGHAN, on the premises, or of J. WELLS, No. 53 John-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 131 West 14th-st., corner 7th-av.

An assortment of elegant Household Furniture, comprising tapestry, velvet carpets, rich lace and brocatelle curtains and cornices, richly carved rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs covered in satin damask, china marble vases, marble top centre tables, large pier glass, very handsome 7¾ octave piano, with pearl keys; etageres, handsome rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, &c., chandeliers, brackets, oil-paintings, extension dining and tea-tables, large refrigerators, and an assortment of glassware.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 113 West 8th-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in perfect order; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and maroon; French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top sofa tables, made by Ponsot; do. centre, medallion, tapestry and velvet carpets and three-ply carpets, elegant lounges, antique oil-paintings, easy chairs, one superior rosewood bookcase, bronze clock, rich decorated China ware and mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, chairs and sofas, sofa-beds, gold-flowered tea sets, cut glass table cutlery, silver-plated ware, chamber furniture, mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, hall stand. Also, a large assortment of kitchen utensils. All the furniture in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 34 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 309 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., elegant household furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet plush and hair cloth; 2 rosewood pianos, by Waters & Stoddard; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace and brocade window-curtains, French plate pier mirrors, glass china and silver plated ware, chamber furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] MONDAY, APRIL 27, [illegible] ... Rosewood Piano, by [illegible] ... THIS DAY—At [illegible] P. M., at No. 7 Front, near [illegible] ...

SAME DAY—At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. — Portland-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs. Rosewood Piano, by Barmore, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 4½ o'clock P. M., at No. — Hampden-st., near Hanson-place. Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOUDOIR PIANO FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 19 East 22d-st., near Madison-av., on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the fine household furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, 3-ply, stair and other carpets, lace and other window curtains, marble-top tables, etageres, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

Also, one superior rosewood boudoir piano-forte, from the celebrated manufactory of "Erard," of Paris.

Terms of sale cash, in bankable money only.

N. B.—The above being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will be sold without any reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, April 27, at No. 33 11th-st., near Broadway, consisting of parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, superior mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, mirrors, centre and other tables, curtains and shades, paintings, girandoles, vases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-cloths, hall stand, China, cut-glass ware, French ormolu clock, hall and solar lamps, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be removed from the house on the day of sale. Deposits will be required.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on SATURDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Bleecker-st., consisting of one elegant rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, stool, and mahogany chamber furniture; wardrobes, hair mattresses, pier glass, slab and brackets, centre, card, extension and dining tables; feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; hall oil-cloths, hat stand, stair carpets, rods, silver and plated ware; China, crockery and glass ware; kitchen utensils, stoves, &c. Catalogues at house, and deposit required.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores No. 81 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a family, which has been removed from 22d-st. for convenience of sale, comprising parlor, dining room, chamber and other furniture, Brussels, velvet and other carpets, &c.

Also, a fine stock new cabinet furniture, in which will be found several richly carved and covered rosewood parlor suites, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., MONDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 108 East Broadway, sale of a choice lot of household furniture, French plate mirrors, carpets, &c., being the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a choice collection of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, all in first-rate order and of good quality, and to be sold without reserve. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of the trade and private purchasers.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the private residence No. 63 12th-st., consisting, in part, of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, elegant bed-room furniture, Dresden China vases, richly-plated dish-covers, velvet carpets, silver-plated stair-rods, together with a varied assortment of the usual household furniture.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 28, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, couches tête-à-têtes, lounges, rockers, &c., in hair cloth, gilt frame mirrors, lace curtains, cornices, oil cloths, extension dining table, mahogany wardrobe, bedstead, bureaus, washstands, beds, bedding, china, glass and plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, 10½ o'clock, April 28, 1857, the entire contents of the Public House of FREER & BRANNAN, No. 496 Broadway, comprising bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, oil-cloth, chairs, kitchen furniture, gas-fixtures, mirrors, paintings, &c.; also, bar and bar-fixtures, counters, tables, glasses, decanters, &c. Deposits required. Terms cash.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the entire furniture of four-story house No. [illegible] 9th-st., below 1st-av., comprising Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, card tables, bureaus, marble-top washstands, mantel ornaments, bedsteads, bedding; China, glass and plated ware, kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 28, at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., the entire furniture of the house, consisting of parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and a general assortment of household articles. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

NORTHERN SUGAR CANE SEED.—HAVING purchased from Mr. WRAY, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection, (thereby insuring the utmost purity,) and described editorially by Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, we offer it for sale in quantities, at $1 a pound, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 each. This seed, so superior to any other in market, can be procured only from J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seed Warehouse, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.—800 POUNDS pure seed, in quantity, at $1 per pound, or parcels of 8,000 seeds, post-paid, for $1 25. Chinese Potato. $6 for 30. Priced catalogues sent to applicants, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

PURE CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.—The subscriber is prepared to supply orders for the above seed. Warranted pure at 75 cents per pound. GEO. G. SHEPPARD, Horticultural and Seed Agency, No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-phosphate of lime for sale, by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton. Packages for the flower-garden may be had gratis.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, store No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.

THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.

A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MATCHED MORGAN HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of well-matched Morgans, 6 years old, 15½ hands, long tails, color bay, warranted sound and kind; also, an extension-top carriage, harness, &c., separate or together. The horses are smart and very stylish. Apply to the owner, No. 387 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or at No. 5 Boerum-st., Brooklyn, where the horses may be seen.

LADIES WISHING MACHINE SEWING done at their private residences, call or address Miss LYONS, No. 289 Atlantic-st., near Smith, Brooklyn. Work taken in and done.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y. Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $112 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS upon its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the inculcation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 366 Broadway, or E. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 4 Wall-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, N. Y.—The Summer term of this Boarding School will commence Tuesday, April 28. Goshen is directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant 2½ hours' ride from this City; the location of the school is very pleasant and healthy. Expense for board and tuition in all common and higher English branches, $150 per year, or $45 per quarter in advance. Circulars containing a view of the Institute buildings, can be obtained of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, or at the bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 6. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ONE OF THE PRINCIpals of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 25th, and from April 29 to May 4. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 8 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $130 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commenced April [illegible], number of pupils limited to 24. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MRS. C. C. ELY—FORMERLY PRINCIPAL OF Golden Hill Seminary, Bridgeport, Conn., will open a school for a limited number of young ladies at Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 1. The location is healthy and pleasant, commanding a fine view of the Bay, and convenient to the boat, which runs hourly from New-York City. For circulars and further particulars, apply to the Principal, Post-Office address, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal.—Mr. CHARLES A. SWIFT, one of the Assistant Principals may be found at the office of WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 29 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th, from 12 to 2 o'clock, to give information respecting the Institute, and furnish circulars and catalogues.

DR. HINKEL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Staten Island, N. Y.—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, begins May 4. Location retired, salubrious and respectable. The pupils prepared for the University, for mercantile or any other practical pursuits. For circulars, &c., address Dr. HINKEL, care of G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., No. [illegible] Beaver-st., New-York.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. [illegible], Summit, or WM. S. STOUGHTON, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. S. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. [illegible] 4th-av., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive twelve pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite Rossville, S. I. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this a desirable home for their children. For references and terms apply to Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—THOS. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This is a family Boarding School for 12 pupils, delightfully situated in the village of Fairhaven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. It has been in successful operation six years—next term will begin on Monday, 4th of May. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y. REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 27th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—French, English and Spanish Institute under the direction of Madame BERGIER, No. 133 Madison-av., near 32d-st. The Summer Term will commence April 28. Pupils received at any time. Circulars and References at the Institute.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—OXFORD, CONN.—Miss H. BUCKINGHAM, Principal.—The Summer term will commence on the first Wednesday in May, and continue two sessions of eleven weeks each. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., inquire of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 67 Beekman-st., or address the Principal.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 260 West 22d-st. Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas. R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Gen. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

M. L. DEGRANDVAL'S FRENCH BOARDing School for young Gentlemen, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Special attention to the French language and commercial branches. Circulars, with references, at No. 6 Broad-st., office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day School, No. 101 West 38th-st. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Fourth quarter commenced April 20, 1857. *Every part of the house has been put in* thorough repair, and adapted to the present purpose. Four more pupils can be received into the family.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AT AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad—Male and Female. Has been in successful operation 22 years. Next Term, of 14 weeks, commences April 2, 1857. For information, Address GEO. W. [illegible], Agent.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 20th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. [illegible] Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 13, No. 4 West [illegible]-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East [illegible]-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., AND SMITH. No. [illegible] William-st. (first building below Wall-st.) STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans. Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX. SMITH, late of No. 60 Wall-st.
New-York, April 1, 1857.
Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; E. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. E. TURNEY, JAMES B. BIRCH, Lecompton.
BIRCH, TURNEY & CO., BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LECOMPTON, K. T. We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.
REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of France, Holland, Portugal, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden, ALSO ON Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c. &c. Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE. SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York. Geo. G. Smalley, Wm. C. Weed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas. REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

BOSTON, APRIL 20, 1857.—SIR: AN IMpression having got abroad that the large stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company desire to secure an undue share of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. We shall be obliged by your calling particular attention to the annexed advertisement.
Yours respectfully,
J. W. BROOKS, President M. C. R. R.
J. F. JOY, President C. B. & Q. R. R.
Notice to stockholders of Michigan Central Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—In order to guard against the chance of miscarriage of circulars sent to Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders, notice is hereby given that subscription papers to the stock of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad are placed at the respective transfer offices of those companies at New-York, viz: Michigan Central at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at the Bank of Commerce, and that all subscriptions of those who are at this date stockholders in said companies in the proportion of one in six Michigan Central, and one to four Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, will be positively received; and that such further subscriptions as the said stockholders may make, subject to the action of the Directors of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, will not be cut down, except pro rata, having reference to the quantities of stock held by such parties in the two first named companies. J. W. BROOKS, a Director.
NOTE.—As it is important that early action should be taken in regard to the work upon the road, the Directors reserve the right to close the period within which subscriptions shall be received from the stockholders of the two Companies named at any time after ten days.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the stockholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Saturday, March 20.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 [illegible] cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 [illegible] cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Company, [illegible] holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned stock, as the full shares of the interest [illegible] and premium, have been credited to the original holder. Scrip certificates will be issued to each [illegible] holder, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock arise.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA), New-York, April 16, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 30 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 24 day of May next. By order of the Trustees.
A. G. BENSON, President.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four promissory notes for $212 50 each, made by HENRY D. CLARK, and payable to THOMAS REILLY or order, at three, six, nine, and twelve months respectively from the 9th of May next, were given without consideration, and the same will not be paid. All persons are therefore cautioned against negotiating the same.
HENRY D. CLARK.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1, HANOVER-STREET, —NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order.
J. E. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 223 Broadway, New-York, (room No. 2,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857. R. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE BONDS—Will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500—payable from 6 months to one year, as may be desired.
The money may be deposited with A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain in Shoe and Leather Bank. Interest from date of deposit.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, April 14, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECond Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1857, on the school bonds (Nos. 1 to 77) of the City of San Francisco will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WILL BE PAID yearly for the use of $50,000, real estate given for security worth three times the amount; the same rate will be paid for smaller amounts. Address, D., box 3,546 Post-Office, New-York.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 11 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April, inst., at the Transfer office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.
Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock-dividend of ten per cent.
Where the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 20th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.
The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to five per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.
By order of the Board of Directors.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 William-st.—New-York, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 25th instant. By order of the Board.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A final dividend of seven per cent. upon the old stock has been declared, payable on and after May 1 next, at the office of this Bank, No. 308 Grand-st. By order of the Trustees.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

OCEAN BANK—ELECTION.—AT THE ANnual election for Directors, held at the banking house on TUESDAY, April 14, the following gentlemen were elected:

D. R. Martin,	Sam. S. Bowman,	Silas K. Everett,
Valentine Kirby,	G. W. Burnham,	Parker Handy,
Robert Haydock,	John Boyce,	Geo. B. Warren,
Benj. A. Mumford,	Lucien D. Coman,	T. B. Coddington,
	N. S. Hammond.	

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next election: HARVEY WEED, JOHN CASTREE, WILLIAM E. STILLWELL. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty-three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House No. 5 Beekman-st., on Monday, May 4, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Mott,	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	[illegible]	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Elwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
S. M. Whitlock,	P. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Cortes,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David S. Kerler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles E. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brenson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonard Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvs E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 216 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—A newly fitted Saloon, not yet opened, well located, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, a first-rate chance for an enterprising man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling on application to SAMUEL W. CAREY, Esq., on the corner of Newark and Washington-sts., Hoboken, New-Jersey.

INVESTMENT.—CAPITALISTS ABOUT INvesting would do well to call and look at a perfectly successful, much needed and patented article, the only thing of the kind in existence, at No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York, room No. 20.

TO BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A PORK AND beef store, on one of the leading avenues up town, doing a trade of about $800 per week. The occupant under no rent. Address MELICK & HAZELTINE, No. 308 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

G. W. SNEDEN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNITURE WAREROOMS, NO. 263 BOWERY.—Where can be found a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, together with a large supply of bedsteads, bedding and mattresses, all of which he offers to sell at greatly reduced prices, and delivered to all parts of this and adjacent cities.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 87 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 36 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

COAL—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av. corner [illegible]-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

COAL—SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS, my stock of red and white ash and Lehigh coal. Persons wishing a first-rate article at the lowest price will do well to call. WM. E. PEARSON, No. 486 Washington-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING-COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Allegheny, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.
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AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. H. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. W. HERRING, Westminster, Md.
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AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY F. BROTHER, Burlington, N. J.
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Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and apothecaries throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the independent Republics of South America. Sold generally by the licensed apothecaries in the Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by dealers in medicine in the ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Will gently stimulate the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SURGICAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.
"We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three table-spoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."
The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. R. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
And of many others equally prominent.
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND ALL other pains cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because OLIVE TAR contains electro-magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.
These assertions are verified by testimonials from
JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., cor. Pine and William-sts.
Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. 56 South-st., New-York.
EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn.
Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas.
Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.
And from many others who are equally well known to the public.
OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery,)
And by all druggists.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences resulting from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric *juices of the stomach*, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them in to pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th ed., 400 pp., 100 anatomical illustrations, cloth $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. [illegible] Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richard is himself again." 58 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No. 69 (sixty-nine) West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1839.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 65 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without metal plate or clasps.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 631 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

DENTISTRY.—DR. WAIT, AT HIS OLD stand, No. 81 McDougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) near Bleecker, will hereafter devote his entire time and attention to his profession. Full sets of teeth inserted at $12, $20, $30, $40, $50 and $60. Plugging from 50 cents to $2. All operations warranted. References first-class. Calls solicited at all hours, day and evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AN ARTICLE OF FUR BELONGING to a lady, on the evening of April 14, in the 4th-av., near 20th-st. The owner may address Box No. 3,412 New-York City Post-Office, describing lost property.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at BUKLER'S, No. 21 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 15	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BEAL, 3,321 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen; all owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, We'day, April 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 29.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston....Wednesday, May 6.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York...We'day, May 13.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston....Wednesday, May 20.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ERICSSON, Lowber, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$130
Second Cabin....75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 30.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM [illegible]; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, [illegible]. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE. The splendid Steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 4 North River at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The owners of this line will not be accountable for goods, unless bills of lading are regularly signed and the value therein expressed.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—THE ELEgant clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, Cox, commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on TUESDAY, May 5, her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unsurpassed, with special arrangements for the accommodation of families. Immediate application should be made on board, Pier No. 15, foot of Wall-st., or to the officers of the line, MAILLER, LORD & QUERREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 165 Pearl-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, JAPANERY
GERMAN SILVER and BRITTANIA WARE.
Composition, Enameled and Iron Hollow Ware.
Bronzed, Copper and Brass Goods.
Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware.
Brushes, Mats, Baskets, &c.
Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c., &c.
For sale by J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—The attention of those interested is respectfully called to Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested, are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF GAMMON.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a spurious [illegible];
And though powder [illegible]
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your [illegible] you try.
Go to Lyon's, [illegible]
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you [illegible] have been humbled,
Don't be a fool twice.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the cheapest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk, every day (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville, thence to Buffalo.)
Night Express, at 6:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at [illegible] A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg [illegible], Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at [illegible] A. M. ([illegible] this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at [illegible] P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at [illegible] A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 6, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line: Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FROM APRIL [illegible], 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 6 and 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Albany Passenger train 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M. and 1 and 7:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and Albany at 5 and 10:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOYD, Plaintiff, against THOMAS M. [illegible] and MARIA, his wife, [illegible] Robinson, Administrator, &c. of Charles Robinson, deceased, Levi Robinson, [illegible] Augustus Smith, Richard P. [illegible] and Rutherford Moody, Joseph H. [illegible] L. Hanford, Samuel Osborne, James O. [illegible] H. Buck, Josiah A. Horsey, Elbridge Maltby and [illegible] worth Maltby, Henry N. Conckling, Daniel E. [illegible] Benjamin Palmer, Daniel H. Van Wagner, [illegible] Bowden, Jacob Kemp, [illegible] William Danforth, Joseph B. Lindsley, John [illegible] Jeremiah Mundell, Peter Gilligan, James [illegible] J. Cocks, John [illegible], Reuben Fisher and [illegible] Jones, William Howard, John Butler and Oliver [illegible] ler, John J. [illegible], John S. Noble, John G. [illegible] William D. Smith, John H. Butcher, Thomas [illegible] Samuel H. Cattin, William W. Walsh, Moses R. [illegible] James H. Watson, David S. Quimby, William C. Haggerty, Ogden Haggerty, Arthur T. Jones, Ferdinand Hollande, John G. Gottsberger, James Van [illegible], Mary Ann Jessup, the Suffolk Bank, and the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Suffolk Bank, William Partridge, Alfred Partridge and Robert Bage, and Hannah Gerald, Executrix, and Daniel D. Whitney, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas J. Gerald, deceased, Defendants.—To GEORGE H. BUCK, one of the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 36 Wall-st.
The amended complaint referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of April, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
ap11-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE HODGES against R. W. SEAWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, sixteen cents, with interest from the 10th day of October, 1854, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, April 2, 1857.
STARR & RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, April 15, 1857.
STARR & RUGGLES,
ap18-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PARMENAS ELMENDORF, of the town of Roxbury, in the County of Delaware, an insolvent debtor, notice first published March 4, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. Isaac Palmer, County Judge of Delaware County, at his office, in the town of Delhi, on the 20th day of May, 1857, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate and he be discharged from his debts.
GORDON & HUGSTON,
[illegible]-law10wS Delhi, Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH [illegible], late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of February, 1857.
[illegible]-law6mS HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] B. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1857.
CYNTHIA S. CAMPBELL,
ja17-law6mS* Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO.,
CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April [illegible], 1857.
PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying [illegible] miles of [illegible] water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.
WELLES & CO.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE PLATFORM SCALE, 16 FEET long, suitable for a coal yard. Also, two 36-inch cylinder boilers, 26 ft. long. SMALL & SPRINGSTEED, iron yard, No. [illegible] 10th-av., near 25th-st.

THE NEW POLICE [illegible]

The Application for an Injunction to Restrain the Commissioners from assuming any Control of the Police Department—Probable Modification of the Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

The argument on the motion on behalf of Fernando Wood, for an injunction against the newly appointed Police Commissioners, was resumed yesterday (Friday) evening at 4 o'clock. The Court-room was crowded with spectators. The British Minister, Lord Napier, occupied a seat beside the Judge on the bench.

Ex-Judge Edmonds submitted to the opposing counsel the following points, as presenting substantially his argument in favor of the injunction:

I. It is competent for this Court to interfere by injunction, and its power is founded upon this simple elementary principle, that the power of the Court to apply the remedy is coextensive with its jurisdiction over the subject-matter. 4 Kent's Com., Sec. 58, Kershaw vs. Thomson, 4 J. C. R. 609—2 Story, Eq. L., s. 959, and note.

II. Where a statute is in violation of the Constitution, it is in the power, and it is the duty of the Court to pronounce it void, and redress as not already done, or prevent a contemplated one, as the nature of the case may require. Kent's Com. 448, 453. Taylor vs. Porter, 4 Hill, 140. Newell vs. The People; 3 Seldon, 97, 98, 109, 110; 1 Story on the Const., Ch 4, Cowles vs. Devlin; 8 Kernan, 360, Wynehamer vs. People; [illegible]

III. The act in question is in violation of the Constitution, and void.

1. The whole scope and purpose of the Constitution in this respect is to decentralize power and scatter it abroad over the State, viz.:

(a.) The Senators once chosen in four or eight districts are now chosen in thirty-two districts.

(b.) The Assemblymen are elected in single districts, and not in counties, by twos and tens, and the [illegible]

(c.) The State officers are chosen by the whole people, and not appointed by the Governor or Legislature at the seat of Government.

(d.) Legislative powers are taken from the same [illegible] and conferred on County Boards of Supervisors.

(e.) Thus the Judiciary is divided into eight [illegible] Supreme Courts, instead of one central Court.

(f.) And much of the appointing power once belonging to the Council of Appointment, or the Governor and Senate, is now diffused by general election throughout the State, or in different divisions of it.

2. In furtherance of this general purpose provision was made for County and City officers, that they should derive their appointment from the local power.

The Constitution, article 10 section 2, provides that such appointment shall be either by the electors, or the authorities of the City or County.

3. But this act provides that all the police force of this City shall derive their office not from any local City or County authority, but from the central power of the State.

4. This is claimed to be justified on the ground that the statute provides for a larger territory than any County or city limits, and for such territory formed into a district, creates a new office; thus bringing it within the last clause of that section, "that all officers whose offices may be hereafter created by law shall be elected or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

To this I answer:

(a.) It is not a new office. There are now in this City, under the present law, a Board of Police Commissioners; a Chief of Police; Captains, Assistant Captains, Sergeants, policemen and doormen; station-houses; duties defined; compensation provided; provision for appointments and removals and general superintendence.

In all this both systems are the same, so far as this City is concerned. The powers and duties, and even the names are the same.

(b.) In all this there is nothing new except the extension of the same system over a larger territory.

(c.) If the Legislature can avoid section 2 of article 10 by providing new districts, then these things must follow:

1. It cannot matter how much territory is included in the new district, a few feet will be as good as so many acres of miles.

2. Thus, by mingling New York and Brooklyn together and making one President for the two or six [illegible] the power of selecting the Mayors may be taken from the people and given to the Governor.

3. [illegible] civil or police, may be thus appointed and not elected.

4. So the Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates and District-Attorneys may be appointed by the Governor by [illegible] two counties, or even parts of them, [illegible] that there is embraced in the district something more than the territory of one county, be it ever so little or so much.

(d.) In fine, all that would be required would be to have the same persons, who, at one moment were county officers and city officers, officers of such new district with the same name and the same powers, and then they could be appointed by the Governor and not [illegible] the territory or district.

5. The statute is also, unconstitutional and void, because it appropriates private property to public use without just compensation.

Section 15 gives to the use of the new Board all the public police property, &c., now in the possession of the Police Department of this City.

The provision in that section as to ownership, &c., though it may leave the fee in the City, yet appropriates the possession to the purposes of this statute, and that possession is property and cannot be taken without compensation.

Mr. D. D. Field, for the Police Commissioners, said the only question he proposed to discuss was the question as to the jurisdiction of this court to entertain this action. Before this action was commenced the Counsel of the Corporation had asked him for his opinion in reference to the constitutionality of the act under which these Police Commissioners were appointed. Under these circumstances, (he had not,) until he had furnished the opinion, felt himself at liberty to discuss the question of its constitutionality in any agreement before the court. What he had to say, therefore, would be confined entirely to the question he had stated, viz: whether this court, irrespective of the question as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law, had any authority or jurisdiction to interfere in any action of this kind to grant this preliminary injunction. He denied the right in toto. He denied the authority of the court to sit one moment in this case. He denied its power to grant the injunction either as a preliminary or as a final one. This was an application for a provisional remedy; for an injunction previous to the trial and judgment. The power of the Court to award this provisional remedy was given by law and defined. It would be found in section 219 of the code, and was as follows: "When it shall appear by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demand, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or the continuance of which, during the litigation, will produce injury to the plaintiff, a temporary injunction may be granted, restraining such act." Two things, therefore, must concur. It must be a case in which the complaint showed a state of facts upon which, looking at them with the mind of a Judge, he (the Judge) could pronounce that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief demanded; and it must further appear that the plaintiff was in that condition in which he could not safely wait the process of a trial and judgment, but should have a preliminary or provisional injunction to prevent injury to him in the interval.

The power of the Court to grant a writ of injunction was restricted by the code, and it was only in those cases in which, acting upon the doctrines of his Honor's predecessors, as they had existed in this country and had come to us from the country from which we had derived our jurisdiction, that he (the Judge) could allow an injunction in any case, under any circumstances and in favor of any party. He must first see whether it be a case in which such an injunction by judgment could ever go; and then there was this restriction, which did not exist before the Code, that it could not go as a provisional remedy until it was further established in the interim that it would not be safe to let the defendant act as he was proposing to act. This was the language of the Code, and the doctrine which had at last to be noted upon by courts of justice [illegible] of the Chemical Bank, in Abbot's [illegible] Reports. According to the law as it existed in this country and in England, there was no such thing known as a suit in equity by a private person to get an act of the Legislature declared unconstitutional and to enjoin its execution. The whole prayer of the plaintiff here was simply this: "The said plaintiff, therefore, prays judgment against said defendants, that the said act of the Legislature, entitled as aforesaid, might be declared unconstitutional and void, and that the defendants and each of them might be perpetually enjoined and restrained from exercising any power and authority under the said act." That was the case and the whole of it.

Now what was it that gave a court jurisdiction, and when had it jurisdiction of an action? It had jurisdiction of the action when it had jurisdiction of the party and of the subject both. Now, he denied, in the first place, that the subject of this action was one in which the Judge had any jurisdiction at all; and he denied, in the second place, that even if the subject were one over which the Judge had any jurisdiction, that the plaintiff was a party who could seek any relief, or if he sought it, that he could obtain it.

The subject of action was the relief demanded, and the cause alleged for the relief. He denied that the relief demanded here was a relief that could be given for the cause alleged. That relief was that the Judge should declare an act of the Legislature of this State—a cardinal branch of the Government—unconstitutional and void, and that he should issue an order enjoining these persons who held their authority under the Executive and were agents of the Government from executing that law. And the cause assigned was that these lawgivers had corruptly evaded the Constitution, and he (the Judge) was asked to try, as a question of fact, whether in the minds of the lawgivers there was an intention to evade the Constitution. Now, as to the right of a Court to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional. The only right the Court had, in judging of an act of the Legislature, was incidental, and must be in reference to some case before it. It was not direct, and never [illegible] tion, and [illegible] due subordination [illegible] There may be [illegible] the constitution [illegible] higher law [illegible] There was no such [illegible] of jurisdiction [illegible] had been or an action [illegible] for the purpose of declaring an act of the [illegible] This was shown sufficiently by the [illegible] which had been brought by [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] the decision of Judge [illegible] This was an action brought for no other purpose than to ask from the court an injunction against the execution of a law. When, he should like to know, was ever any such thing done before? There was no jurisdiction anywhere to sustain an action for an injunction against the execution of a law. The Legislature was superior to the Court; it could take away the right to grant injunction from the courts for all time to come, and was it to be conceived that it gave the Judges power to enjoin its own acts or to enjoin persons whom it had commissioned to perform certain acts? If the Judge might grant an injunction against these gentlemen, he might grant an injunction against the Governor or the highest officers of the State.

And besides, a judge sitting in equity could not grant an injunction except in cases affecting property. That was a universal principle. The right to an injunction was incidental to the question of property, and that was all. (Attorney General vs. The Mayor &c. of Liverpool, 1st Mill & Craig's R., p. 139. Opinion of Lord Cottenham, see 2d Mill & Craig's R., p. 205.) [illegible] Bank of the United States vs. Osborne [illegible] or law, of the Legislative department of the Government could not be inquired into. (Fletcher vs. Peck, 6th Cranch, pp. 128, 129, 130.) "The question whether a law be void or repugnant to the Constitution, was at all times a question of much delicacy which ought seldom if ever to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case." And what would have been thought if the application had been made, as in the present case, ex parte upon affidavits for an injunction preliminary to the trial?

But, looking beyond the form of this case, it would be seen that this suit was in substance an action to try the title to an office. And when did the Court ever get power to do that? It was perfectly well settled that they could only try the title to an office by an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This was implied in the 432d section of the code. The whole question here was this, whether this Mayor should command the thousand men who guard the City as one of seven or as one of three? Now, supposing that he (the Judge) could in any case declare an act unconstitutional or prohibit its exercise on the ground alleged, to try the title to an office, was the plaintiff in this case in a situation to demand the exercise of that power? He (counsel) would say he was not. First, in reference to the plaintiff being a tax-payer, he (counsel) thought he could show that the Courts had not gone the length of this suit anywhere. The state of the law was this, and this only, that in this Court (the Supreme Court) the right of a *tax payer as a beneficiary or cestui-que trust against the Corporation, to sue for an alleged breach of trust* was affirmed, and not beyond. The question had been fully discussed in the Christopher case, and in that *pons asinorum* which he (counsel) and his learned friend (Mr. O'Conor) had argued—the Debaum case, reported in 16th Barbour, 392. There the right to sue was limited to the case of a tax payer, an owner of real estate, against a Corporation, on the ground that the Corporation was using the fund of which he, in common with all the other tax-payers, was owner for an improper purpose. But this was no such case. There was no pretence in this suit that this law would not diminish taxes—none whatever. Mr. Wood had averred nothing except that he was a tax-payer, but there was no allegation of injury foreseen, expected, or dreaded. In the Brick Church case, and in the Balance Dry Dock case, Judge Roosevelt said the Christopher case had been carried much beyond what the Court intended or would warrant, and the doctrine of the Supreme Court was now that a suit could not be sustained by a tax-payer against a corporation in any such case. In the Superior Court the whole doctrine, as at first held by the Supreme Court, has been repudiated. (2d Duer, 668.)

The case went to the Court of Appeals, and the whole thing was reversed. They held that the Superior Court had been guilty of a usurpation of power. Chief Justice Denio said the Superior Court had no right to bring in the Attorney-General. A man cannot bring a private suit for a nuisance which is public, although it may be injurious to him in his private capacity. This disposed of the question whether Mr. Wood, as a tax-payer, could bring this suit. But it was said that he could bring it as Mayor. As Mayor, he was only one of the three Police Commissioners. He could not sue without bringing in his associates, or, in the event of their refusing, setting up the refusal in his complaint and making them co-defendants.

Now, as to the consequences of this action. An injunction would not restore the old Commissioners. They were gone irrecoverably. The new Commission *might be stopped possibly, and there would be no* commission at all. At this moment we were in a state of complete local anarchy. There was no human being who had authority to command a policeman, except that authority which he (the Judge) as a conservator of the Peace could command. The new charter revoked all the former charters, ex vi termino, and the moment this police bill was declared to go into action, that moment the authority passed into the hands of the new Commission, as New York when the flag was hoisted in 1789 to signalize the departure of the British, passed from under the authority of Great Britain into that of the Independent colonies.

Mr. Cutting followed, on the same side, and submitted several additional authorities.

Mr. O'Conor closed for the plaintiff. He argued at length, and with great perspicuity, that the law was clearly unconstitutional; that it was opposed, not only to the letter of the Constitution, but to its spirit; and that, as its unconstitutionality was certain, and not a matter of doubt, it was therefore a case in which the Court was competent to act. In reference to the alleged annulling, by the recently adopted Charter, of all former acts he showed that it had not annulled, *eo nomine*, the Police law of 1853, under which the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge were constituted Commissioners, with the power of appointment, and the general annulling clause of all previous enactments was inoperative, because the act itself was void. He reviewed the authorities adduced on behalf of the defendants, and showed that the question as to the right of a tax-payer to sue a Corporation, as adjudicated upon by the Superior Court, was still pending in the Court of Appeals.

At the close of the argument, the Judge intimated that he would so modify the order as to except Kings, Richmond and Westchester Counties, from the operation of the injunction, provided the acts of the Commissioners out of the City and County of New-York did not affect the property or police department of this City.

An adjournment (it being twenty minutes to ten o'clock) took place till this morning at ten o'clock, A. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

The special order of the evening was brought up, being an ordinance to reorganize the Street Department. The document was read by the proper officer, the recitation occupying more than an hour. Its adoption being moved,

Councilman McCahill asked for time to examine the ordinance. His observations were not of an extremely well-connected character; the laughter occasioned by his attempts at the utterance of Latin, and the loud shouting tone of his peculiar pronunciation, rendered it impossible to ascertain the drift of his remarks.

Councilman Brady was opposed to the 69th section of the ordinance, which related to fire engines, hose-carts, and apparatus for the Fire Department. It is as follows:

Sec. 69. He shall continually inspect the fire engines, hose carts, hook and ladders, hose and other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department, and with the consent of the Street Commissioner, shall repair the same forthwith, when any repairs shall be necessary, except that when the expense of such repairs shall not in any one case exceed fifteen dollars, he may cause them to be made without the consent of that officer, but no repairs without contract shall be made to a fire engine or other machine for the use of the Fire Department, the expense of which shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

There had not been sufficient time given for the examination of the ordinance, but, if proceeded with, he would rather propose its adoption or rejection by sections.

Councilman Campbell moved to strike out figures 3 and 4, so as to amalgamate the Bureau of *Repairs* with the Bureau of Supplies.

As an amendment, it was moved to make the whole matter the special order for Monday.

Councilman Warner objected.

Councilman Campbell hoped the amendment would be carried, inasmuch as, in his opinion, evidently nobody understands the paper upon which they were desired to legislate.

Councilman Boole explained.

The amendment was put and lost.

Councilman Brady moved to strike out $250 on the foregoing section, and insert $75.

The amendment was carried.

It was moved that the report be accepted and the ordinance (as amended) be adopted.

On vote the motion was carried: affirmative, 43; negative, 3.

The house then read several bills a third time, granting the petition of Engine Company No. 13 for a new location, of Hose Company No. 9; of Hose Company No. 61, and *thirty-four* other bills, relating to fencing lots, flagging streets, constructing piers, remitting taxes, removing incumbrances, making sewers, placing lightning rods in bell towers, filling sunken lots, donating $500 to the Mechanics' Institute; in favor of fixing salaries of the Mayor's Clerks, removing remains from Potter's Field, and various other miscellaneous matters. Among which $5,000 is appropriated for the necessary arrangements of the 4th of July. The Board also read a third time the bill to increase the salaries of the officials of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and another to [illegible] of the Street Commissioner and his [illegible] of which we have given a few [illegible] The City Comptroller was ordered to furnish a [illegible] and overdrafts since the [illegible] when [illegible] Committee of the Whole on the question of raising the salary of the Mayor to $5,000 per annum.

Councilman Brady asked for explanation. Had the Mayor changed his mind? (A Member—He has.) The thing ought not to be attempted. Why force it on him?

Councilman Haswell said that the question had no special reference to Fernando Wood.

Councilman Phillips (President) said they were legislating for the office, not for the man.

Councilman Brady was not opposed to increasing the Mayor's salary.

Councilman Warner asked, Then why do you object?

Councilman Brady, in continuation, But when the Mayor says emphatically he does not want it, I don't see why the Board should force it on him.

Councilman Boole hissed consistency. They had increased several salaries, and tried to increase their own, and yet opposed the extension of this increase to the Mayor, who was very deserving.

Councilman Jones was opposed, upon principle, to raising the Mayor's salary. He could not do it, because the Mayor did not want it. It would be throwing $5,000 away. The salaries had been raised unthinkingly, of Croton Aqueduct officials and the Commissioner of Streets, and now the question is, whether the public will justify the Council in *forcing* it on the Mayor? Ultimately the motion was carried, that when the Committee rise they recommend the contemplated movement.

The question of raising the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000 was then proposed and carried, without debate. The House resumed, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Fire in West-street.

About 7½ o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the flour and feed store of J. & L. Nostrand, No. 164 West-street. About $1,000 damage was done. The loss is covered by insurance. The is supposed to have originated in the front office.

[Advertisement.]

THE HATTING INTEREST.—One of the best evidences of prosperity is the increase of facilities it constantly demands for the transaction of its accumulating business. Little by little, as its outstretching spirit of enterprise is awakened by a contemplation of the possibilities of the future in comparison with the accomplishments of the past, it seeks for new channels to contain its overflow of good fortune, or such enlargements of the old as may adequately meet the necessities of the flood. This thought naturally strikes the most unreflecting while gazing upon the improvements just introduced by Knox, the celebrated hatter, into his well-known establishment at the northeastern corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. For most men of business his store would have been considered quite large enough for every useful purpose. But his popularity has kept even pace with his endeavors to please the public, and the result is, he has been compelled to render his grand salesroom much more capacious, in order to accommodate the increase of trade of which he finds himself the recipient. It is now one of the most spacious as well as handsomest places of the kind in our City. It is an ornament to that section of the City, and shows at once not only how a man of energy may make his way up in the world, but how naturally an appreciative public will interest itself in his elevation.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU AMUSED YOURSELF WITH THOSE STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES?—All Broadway has been in a state of agitation since Thursday last, owing to the rare and beautiful display of "lenticular pictures from life" just opened by Mr. Cussans, the agent of the London Stereoscopic Company. His office, at present, is at Hall's Music Store, corner of Broadway and Park-place, where he delights every day the crowd of ladies and gentlemen with his wonderful assortment of views, social, civil, religious, and picturesque, which, seen through his surpassingly perfect stereoscopic cases, look as real as though painted on the retina of the eye. Nothing could be more finished, or more like nature. Mr. Cussans sells these pictures for families at trifling prices, and his stereoscopic cases are made to close up, so as to go in the pocket. A prettier present for a lady could not be imagined. A more agreeable gift for a friend with a family of children never was devised. In fact, the "Lenticular Pictures" are all the rage now.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AND IODINE.

The amount of Iodine in Cod-liver Oil is not great, and yet Cod-liver Oil, it is said, has cured many a person of consumption. The fatty substance itself may have some effect in reproducing health by its nutritive properties, but so might good wine and roast beef, under the same circumstances. The only curative property contained in the Cod liver Oil is the Iodine, and that as a remedy for consumption, scrofula, palsy, and rheumatism, in fact for all diseases of the lungs, liver, heart and blood, is beyond all parallel. It cures quietly, quickly and effectually. But instead of swallowing a dozen bottles of Cod-liver Oil, to get the Iodine, you may obtain the same amount in one bottle of Anders' Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water—the greatest medicine in the world—sold at $1 a bottle by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 2d-av., and No. 662 Broadway; *C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Barnes & Park*, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. G. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, cottages, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$5½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique silk vests	$3½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE AND PREVENT FEVER AND AGUE.—"I was in a fever and ague country all last Summer and Fall; numbers around me were down with it; I was troubled with a headache occasionally, but took four Brandreth's Pills; continued them for two or three days, when worse than usual, and they always cured me. My freedom from fever and ague I attribute to their use—in fact it was conceded that those who took Brandreth's Pills were safe from it." Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building. Twenty-five cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. Reduces inflammation, will give immediate relief from all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure, yes, absolutely sure, to regulate the stomach and bowels. It is an old and well-tried remedy, perfectly safe in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold yearly. The genuine article has Curtis & Perkins, New-York, on the outside wrapper. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction; and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Maternity has many cares, and the child's health must depend upon the mother's; there should therefore be double care employed. If the mother is dyspeptic, the child will pine; if the mother has sore breasts, that happy office becomes an agony. Be advised then, and use these remedies, which will give health to both.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Views of New-York, comprising all the prominent public buildings and picturesque scenes in and about the City—Washington's Statue, Union-square, Everett House, Monument House, St. Nicholas Hotel, City Hall, Niagara Falls—are now exhibiting and selling at Holmes' Gallery, No. 289 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS and all that is beautiful and fairy-like in the Boat line are informed that this is the last day of Ingersoll & Son's [illegible] Annual Exhibition. Every variety of Boat, in all [illegible], are on exhibition. Admission free. No. 250 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

CINDERELLA, OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, at [illegible] [illegible] the last day [illegible] families; it will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light than Brown's Bronchial Troches. [illegible] clergymen and vocalists [illegible] lozenges to all others for relieving [illegible] they contain no deleterious drug [illegible] use of them, if requisite, and [illegible] except with [illegible] Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The sickly, cadaverous, emaciated child, harassed with intestinal worms, will be restored to health, bloom and vigor, by a few of these pleasant and enticing lozenges. With equal celerity Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scaldhead, King's Evil and Bilious complaints yield to Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. Gurney challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

PIESSE & LUBIN'S SPANISH OIL OF PISTACHIO NUTS.—The beauty of the Raven Tresses of the Spanish Ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair dressing fluid is used but the expressed Oil of Pistachio Nut, which is as common here with the Mountain Peasant as the Court Beauty.—Gordon's Month in Spain.

INGER & Co., Chemists, No. 299 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Women and children may have Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written *description of character, with advice, by Mr. Fowler*, at No. 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another very attractive entertainment is again presented to the patrons of this house for this evening, viz: "Karmel the Scout," the comic pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the beautiful Irish drama of "Rory O'More."

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. Gibson, M. D., and for sale by Haskal, Risley & Kitchen, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 20 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Water-Works.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water-Works on Thursday last, accompanied by a few invited guests, visited the whole line of the work in progress. Returning they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with what they saw and heard. During the present season the mains will be laid through the principal streets in this city, and it is believed that water will be introduced into the city by July, 1858.

The teachers of the public school on Myrtle-avenue called last Thursday evening upon Mr. Stephen Haynes, who for some twenty-five years or more has fulfilled the thankless and difficult duties of School Trustee, and surprised him with the present of an elegant silver pitcher—a token of their esteem and grateful appreciation of his kindness to them. The gift is from the *teachers*—not the scholars. The presentation was a very interesting occasion. No one was found adequate to the task of saying how sincere was the teachers' regret that Mr. Haynes is no longer in the Board of Trustees.

Another Body Found.

The body of an unknown female was found in Gowanus creek yesterday. The finding of dead bodies in this city is a daily occurrence, and not one in ten of them is identified.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 24.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	91½	350 Harlem R. R. ...s6	11½
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	88⅜	50 Hud. River R. R. ...c	33½
4,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	81	100 Reading R. R.	80½
2,000 Erie R Cn. bs. '71	77	300 do. ...c	80½
1,000 do.	76	100 do.	80½
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	81½	100 do. ...b15	81
6,000 do.	82	250 do. ...b3	81
500 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97½	600 do.	81
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	67	100 do. ...s10	81
1,000 Ill. C. R R. Bs.	88⅛	100 do.	81½
1,000 L. R. & W. 1st M. Bs.	60	300 do.	81¾
1,000 Cle. & P. Div. Bs.	60	100 do. ...s60	81
50 Park Bank	108	500 do. ...b60	81¾
10 Corn. Ex. Bank	107	75 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	108
25 Atlantic Bank	84½	363 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	96
20 Penn. Coal Com.	89½	100 do. ...b60	96½
95 Pacific M. S. Co.	74	40 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	63½
50 M. & Miss. R. R. b60	73	350 do.	63¾
50 do.	71	50 do. ...b60	64
5 do.	70	700 do. ...b60	64½
305 N. Y. Central R.R.	86¾	1100 do. ...b3	64
135 do. ...b1	86½	640 Mic. S. & N. I. R. R. b3	60
100 do. ...s60	86	315 do.	60½
50 do. ...s30	86½	100 do. ...s15	60
400 Erie Railroad ...opg	43	1050 do.	60
1215 do. ...opg	43½	100 do. ...b7	60
200 do.	42½	100 do. ...b10	60
300 do. ...c	42½	150 do. ...s30	59½
600 do. ...opg	42¾	46 do.	60¼
200 do.	42½	300 do.	60
100 do. ..b3. aft. opg	43	50 Panama R. R. ...s3	91½
100 do.	43	50 do. ...s10	92
200 do. ...opg	42½	200 do.	92
300 do. ..s3. aft. opg	42½	25 do. ...s3	92½
200 do. ...s15	42	50 do. ...b60	92½
152 La Crosse & M. R.R.	77	125 Ill. Cen. R. R.	121½
5 C. B. & Quincey R R	100	00 do. ...b3	121
200 Mich. C. R. R. b60	95	125 do. ...b60	121½
50 do.	95	00 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	49½
25 do. ...s10	95	10 do.	49½
		25 Cum. Coal Co.	18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	200 Erie R. R.	43¾
10,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	82	100 do. ...b60	43
25 Ohio Life & T. Co.	97	200 do. ...b60	42¾
100 Canton Company ...s3	21½	100 do. ...b60	42¾
100 do.	21¾	100 do.	42½
50 Pacific Mail. St. Co.	74	200 do.	42½
50 do. ...b30	74½	200 do. ...s10	42
400 Reading R. R.	81½	20 do.	42½
500 do. ...b60	82	100 do.	42¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	49½	200 do.	42½
150 Illinois Cent. R.	121	300 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	61
400 Clev. & Tol. R.	64½	50 do.	61¼
100 do. ...s10	64½	150 do. ...b60	62½
100 do.	64¾	50 La Ca. & Mil. R. ...s30	77
200 do. ...b60	64½	50 N. Y. Cent. R. ...b60	87
15 C., Col. & Cin. R.R.	103½		

FRIDAY, April 24—P. M.

The Foreign news by the steamer *America* at Halifax, a brief synopsis of which was telegraphed to the afternoon papers, is financially less unfavorable than the accounts by the previous arrival. The English funds had improved, and no further change had been made in the rate of discount at the Bank. The Liverpool Cotton Market had slightly receded, and the sales were again confined to the trade. Breadstuffs weak.

The market for Money in Wall-street to-day was generally dull, and the supply easy. The Brokers are not using a large amount on temporary loan, for notwithstanding the continued depression of Stocks at the Brokers' Board, the anxiety to sell is mainly from parties who have no certificates of their own, but hope to buy from their neighbors at a great sacrifice, when the day of delivery rolls round, and all the transfer books reopen. The Discount Brokers quote prime paper at [illegible] ⅌ cent., 60 days to 4 months, and longer dates 8½@9 ⅌ cent. Second choice paper 10@12 ⅌ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced to $14,590,336. The receipts to-day were $115,878, and the disbursements, (of which $150,000 went to the Philadelphia office,) $610,219.

The Stock Market is still feverish, and some of the prices fluctuated through the day as follows:

New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]

The Toledo transfers reopen to-morrow, and the Stock strengthened upon the near approach of the large settlements which have then to be made. The Erie books reopen on Monday. The Stock is assaulted with much fierceness, and about 6,000 shares were sold, (without transfer, of course,) on the calculation that the payment of the scrip dividend on Monday will afford the means of supplying the Stock at lower figures. The Stock of the Michigan Southern is still much unsettled, although the announcement of the new board of management, elected in Michigan on Wednesday last, and which includes several well-known and acceptable New York names, was well received, and as this is to be succeeded in a few days by a full financial statement of the affairs of the Company made up to the present date, a turn in the character of the dealings in the Stock may reasonably be waited for. The Board of Directors is thus constituted: John Wilkinson, Syracuse; Edwin C. Litchfield, New-York; John S. Barry, Michigan; Chas. Butler, New-York; Ezekiel Morrison, Indiana; Elisha C. Litchfield, New-York: W. B. Welles, do.; John A. C. Gray, do.; J. H. Ransom, do.; W. M. Vermilye, do.; H. Keep, do.; and H. J. Redfield, do.—the last five being new members.

The merchants on 'Change this afternoon, had the pleasure of meeting Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, who was introduced by Mr. Alexander Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

An ingenious use of the telegraph to perpetrate a large fraud, was resorted to this morning at the office of the New-York and Philadelphia line in Broadway. A bogus draft for about $6,000 on New-York, was lodged for collection with Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, yesterday, and by them sent to *Messrs.* E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., of this City, with directions to report by telegraph if paid. At an early hour in the forenoon, *a dispatch purporting to be signed by* Clark, Dodge & Co., was sent from the office of the telegraph in Broadway, to the effect, "Draft received *and paid*," but as the true advice of "Fraud and protested" soon followed, the presumption is that no mischief was done at Philadelphia. The draft purported to be drawn by Douglass, Lewis & Co., of New-Orleans, on Masterton, Smith Sinclair, New-York. There is such a concern here as Masterton, Smith Sinclair, Stone Dressing Company, but they know nothing of the New-Orleans drawers of the bill.

An amendment to the standing rules of the Stock Exchange was moved, to-day, to the effect that all time contracts shall be restricted within *sixty* days. The motion will be voted upon ten days hence, and we understand that the feeling among the members of the Board is generally favorable to the adoption of the amendment. Heretofore, under the free license of the rule in regard to options, the artifice of selling on six or twelve months, at the option of the seller, has frequently been resorted to for the express purpose of discrediting the values sold, in public estimation, by entering the sale upon the official printed list.

The scrip dividend on the New-York and Erie Road of 10 ⅌ cent. will be paid out next week. The public, outside of Wall-street, on the *closing of the transfers, preliminary to this dividend*, held of the capital of one hundred thousand shares, 82,000 shares, upon which they will receive [illegible] new scrip, to be added to their previous investment. The Brokers held, for themselves and customers, 17,300 shares, upon which the new scrip will amount to 1,730 shares. To the extent of this speculative stock, the dividend scrip will probably come on the market. The other holders, most of whom have owned the old stock for three or five years, will scarcely be disposed, and cannot be forced, to sell their dividend scrip at the present low rate, produced, as it has been, by immense and reckless artificial sales, and the systematic assaults of the speculators and the New-York *Herald* upon the credit and integrity of the Company. The calculation, therefore, that the Street is soon to have 10,000 new shares to work upon, is likely to be a very mistaken one.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,775,908, against $1,228,586 the week ending April 26, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	1,151	$340,480	578	$241,007	108	[illegible]
Manf. of Cot'n	1,161	254,284	629	31,544	107	17,208
Manf. of Silk	394	297,450	259	283,317	90	[illegible]
Manf. of Flax	370	73,018	628	111,120	71	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	271	[illegible]	106	31,456	370	7,615
Total	[illegible]	$1,068,063	2,186	$707,245	746	$110,[illegible]
		707,845				1,068,[illegible]
Total entered		$1,775,908	Total marketed			$1,178,456

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the week ending April 26, last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	3,120	$173,690	2,342	$160,060
Flour, bbls	13,108	116,863	7,232	46,728
Corn Meal, bbls	1,990	7,171	190	690
Wheat, bushels	6,758	13,800	39,098	61,779
Corn, bushels	87,799	60,549	46,594	33,063
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,619	29,500	387	7,784
Beef, bbls. & tcs	946	13,302	994	25,141
Bacon,* pkgs	—	—	1,080	48,873
Hams,* pkgs	—	—	141	14,514
Lard,* pkgs	—	—	3,949	108,614
Butter,* pkgs	—	—	916	1,649
Cheese,* pkgs	—	—	896	5,057
Total Produce		$428,770		$5,123,331
Miscellaneous		624,189		726,357
Total for the week		$1,052,959		$1,349,688

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$4,505 Union Canal 6s, 65½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 75½; $2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mort., 97; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 80; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 62½; $250 32 Lehigh 6s, '70, 82; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 80; $5,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 57; $200 City 6s, 90½; 65 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 200 Reading Railroad, 40½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 24; 57 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 126; 3 Minehill Railroad, 63½; 13 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12; 1 North America Bank, 160; 5 do., 160½; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 124½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 117½; Phila. 6s, 90½; Phila. Railroad, 90½; Phila 6s, new, 96@96½; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@84; Reading Railroad, 40½@40⅝; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 88½@89½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40@40½; Morris Canal, 15½@15½; Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '82, 67½@68; Schuyl. Navigation Stock, 14@15; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 24½@25; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 20@20½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 75½@76½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 62½@64; Long Island, 12½@13; Vicksburg, 6; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1½; Union Canal, 11½@12½; New-Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 12½@13.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 23.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 700 bales. Sales of the week, 4,000. The market closes firm. Good Middling, 14½c. RICE closes ⅛c. advance on the week.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 24.

COTTON, sales to-day 300 bales at unchanged prices. There have been no sales since the receipt of the *America's* news.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 24.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 6,000 bales, at slightly higher prices. We quote Middling at 13½c.@13¾c. The sales of the week sum up 42,000 bales, and the receipts 13,500. The stock is 156,500 bales. The receipts up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 105,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports up to this date are 414,500 bales less than those of last year. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency. Mixed CORN 70c.@72c. RIO COFFEE—Sales, prime at 11¼c.@11½c. Sales of the week 5,500 bags. Receipts, 3,000. Stock, 18,500. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 3 16d., and to Havre, ⅝c a bale. STERLING EXCHANGE—9½ ⅌ cent. EXCHANGE on New-York, ½ ⅌ cent.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool via Hfx.	April 22
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	April 25
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana & N. O.	April 27
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	April 29
City Washington	New-York	Liverpool	April 30
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre via Sou'n.	May 2
America	Boston	Liverpool via Hfx.	May 6
Ericsson	New-York	Liverpool	May 9
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 13
North Star	New-York	Bremen via So'n.	May 16
Hermann	New-York	Bremen via So'n.	May 16
Leopold	New-York	Antwerp via So'n.	May 19
Queen of South	New-York	London & Brem.	May 22

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Hansa	Bremen	New-York	April 1
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	April 4
America	Liverpool	Boston via Hfx.	April 11
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 18
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	April 22
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	April 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston via Hfx.	April 25
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 6

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship America from Liverpool—Mrs. White, Miss Gillespie and servant, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Fisher, Capt. Doherty, Mr. Beaman and lady, Mrs. Schoonfield, Rev. Mr. Green, Miss Ryan, Capt. Tobin, Rev. Mr. Duckett, Mr. Lyon, lady and 2 children, Mr. Goodman and lady, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Adams, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Adams, lady and child, de Gorena and lady, Mrs. Curtis, Messrs. Smith, North, Tunks, Gillespie, White, Dixon, Fisher, Clay, Kelly, Gilley, Hassler, Mathewson, Whitell, Beattie, Thompson, Russell, Sinclair, Shebbam, Beram, Ravenese, Harrison, Avampola, Terr, Burnham, Bram, Vonada, Towle, Crawford, Fry, Frazer, Tete, Morgan, Laurens, Rowland, Gray, Glover, Scott Burr, Haskins, Kemp, Jenkins, Cannon, Martin, Schaffer, Brinton, Scofield, Gridon, Tall, Kenny, Ramsay, Duckett, Lyon, Chamary, Connor, Pinel, Bear, Hutchinson, Curtis, Prior, Blair, Williams, Stevenson, John Brooks, Clapman and Cyrus W. Field. From Halifax for Boston—Hon. S. M. Archibald, lady and daughter.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. Rasher, Miss Guthrie, Mrs. Hosmer, Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Burton and family, J. G. Borland, lady and son, G. H. Burt, Mr. Raymond, M. Norris, M. Carson, J. Smith, S. W. Harris, C. G. Leonard, T. A. Parker, S. Seers, T. Demarest, H. D. Pote, S. Hughes, and 91 in the steerage.

In ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans—Miss Parsons, Miss H. Parsons, L. L. Levy, J. R. Hill, S. Scott.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 06 | Sun sets...... 6 49 | Moon sets...... 9 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 6 50 | Gov. Island. 9 40 | Hell Gate.. 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.) Duncan, Glasgow, J. McSymon.

Ship A. Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C. Grinnell.

Brigs Isabella Beurmann, Thomas, Wilmington, Peck & Church; G. L. Buckman, Wright, Jacksonville.

Schooners E. W. Perry, Sennon, St. Marys, Watson & Co.; Woodbine, Allen, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Bolton, Nichols, Jacksonville, McCready, Mott & Co.; T. Smith, Bartlett, Wilmington, John H. Goldrich; S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, W. T. Hewlett; Mary Clinton, *Pennington, New-Orleans, Hazle & Hazard*; A. K. McKenzie, Driske, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Elizabeth, (Br.) Welsh, St. Johns, N. B., J. S. Dooley; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Cantor, Harding, Arroyo, F. S. Schlesinger & Anderson; Patrick, (Br.) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Francis, Hovenridge, Newbern, B. Blossom & Son; Sylph, Holby, Providence, J. R. Edwards.

Sloops Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master; Motto, Morvel, Elizabethport, master; Maria Louisa, Ostrander, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship California Packet, (of New-Bedford,) Bearse, Bordeaux Feb 17, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. After coming out of the Bay of Biscay, and when in lat. 45 N., lon. 36, experienced a succession of severe westerly gales, which continued to March 22, and while lying-to in a gale, was struck by a heavy sea, on the starboard bow, which started head knees and knocked off fore foot, causing the vessel to leak badly; finding it impossible to make any progress westward, bore up for the B. I. [illegible] strong westerly winds down to lat. 30—after that had light winds and variable. April 14, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 20, fell in with the bark Courier, (of Southport,) Capt. Sherwood, from Mobile for Boston. It is out having been thrown on her beam ends, in which situation and compelled to cut away had masts to right her; took off the captain and crew, in all, leaving the bark lying over very much on her starboard side, and having the appearance of being badly waterlogged. Since then the C. P. has experienced heavy N. W. winds.

Ship Erie, Knudson, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to Ralph Post. Had heavy weather; been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Calliope, (of Bath,) Goodwin, Liverpool March 18, with mdse. to *Snow & Burgess.*

Ship St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans and the Bar April 11, with cotton, &c., and 28 steerage passengers to W. Nelson & Son.

Ship James W. Paxson, Griggs, Galveston 27 ds., with *sugar, cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.*

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London March 20, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. *Was towed into Quarantine last night.*

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool April 2, with mdse. and 305 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Bark Rhone, Draper, Palermo Feb. 27, and Gibraltar March 1, with fruit to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Bark Mustang, Greenman, Port Lavacca, with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Geo. Leslie, (of South Thomaston,) Hall, Gibraltar April 1, with sugar to R. W. Trundy.

Bark Elise, (Brem.) [illegible] and 184 passengers to Herrmann & Unkart.

Bark Clarence, (Br.) McDonough, Galway March 20, in ballast, with 100 passengers to G. Logan.

Bark Grace, Waugh, Trinidad, Cuba, March [illegible] with molasses to G. A. Stephenson. [illegible] lon. 54 48, at 10 A. M. [illegible] water than usual [illegible] 3, hove to [illegible] 18th, Cape Hatteras bearing N. W. [illegible] a heavy gale [illegible] denly shifted to N. W. [illegible] with a cross sea [illegible] much water [illegible] her free, the [illegible] complete break [illegible] during her [illegible] deck load, w [illegible] topmast stay [illegible] stove long boat [illegible] rail, &c.; at 6 A. M. [illegible] with loss of [illegible] at 1 P. M., [illegible] she proved to [illegible] ed, with 5 feet [illegible] night; at daylight [illegible] head; being [illegible] selves, did [illegible] her.

Bark St. Andrew, Hickman, [illegible] March [illegible] with brandy to Funcke & Meincke.

Brig Constitution, (Br.) [illegible] with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Frau [illegible] (Dutch galliot) De Groot, Amsterdam 35 ds., with gin, &c., and 4 passengers to Funcke & Meincke.

Brig Clarissa, (Brem.) [illegible] Ponce, P. R., [illegible] with sugar and molasses to [illegible] mayd & Son.

Brig Acadian, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Brig King Bird, Brown, Matanzas [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to Hamilton & Co. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras. Left about 150 sail of vessels in Cardenas.

Schr. Col. Satterly, [illegible] Charleston [illegible] ds., with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. W. A. Griffen, (of Fall River,) Bowden, Baracoa 18 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. D. Hulse, Hallock, Jacksonville [illegible] ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church. [illegible] N. W., lost overboard Francis Fernandine, a seaman, of Lisbon; same time, lost foresail.

Schr. Lewis Mumford, Doyle, [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to master. Has had very heavy weather, lost foresail and part of deck load. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. W. T. Jenkins, Peterson, Washington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with cotton to B. Blossom & Son. 18th inst., 40 miles N. of Hatteras, in a gale from N. W., lost foresail, boat, and part of deck load.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. Spencer D., Mapes, Georgetown, S.C., 9 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Gilman D. King, Trimble, Calais, with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence.

Schr. Conrad Fox, Ward, Virginia 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Doherty, James River.

Schr. Harrison Price, Johnson, James River.

Schr. Davison, Abrams, Virginia, with oysters.

Propeller Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia 30 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Commerce, Hardy, Norfolk, with mdse. to B. Blossom & Son.

Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.

WIND—West.

Below.

Bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos.—(By pilot-boat Geo. Steers.)

Also—One ship and 1 bark.

Memoranda.

The steamship Queen of the Pacific, (of Morgan's line,) which while launching stuck on the ways at Westervelt's ship yard, will this afternoon be taken on the Sectional Dock for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 24—Arr., bark Elm, and steamer John P. Levy, Philadelphia.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

(PER AMERICA.)

Arrived from New-York—April 3, Charles Holmes, at Liverpool; Devonshire, at Gravesend; H. Stamler, off Falmouth; Harriet, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Boston—April 1, Malta, at Genoa.

Arrived from Savannah—April 5, Perthshire, and Ellen Maria, at Liverpool; 9th, Birkenhead, and Irving, at do.; 10th, Chieftain, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—April 2, Orientalist, at Genoa; 3d, Horatio, at Bilboa; 7th, St. Patrick, at Bremen; Eliza Morrison, at do.; Aurora, at do.; Oliver Lincoln, at do.; Webster, at do.; R. Jacobs, [illegible] and Vesta, at Liverpool; 10th, Madras, at do.

Arrived from Mobile—April 10, Amos Lawrence and Bertha Thayer, at Havre; 9th, Gazelle and Lucy Thompson, at Liverpool; 9th, Henry, at do.; 10th, York, at do.

Arrived from Apalachicola—April 9, [illegible], at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—April 4, Northern Chief, from Deal; 9th, Margaret Pollock, and R. W. Foster, from Liverpool; 10th, Marcia C. Day and Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Austin, Fred. Leaming, from Deal.

Sailed for Philadelphia—April 3, Tuscarora, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

April 2, lat. 49 30, lon. 22 10, ship Tuscany, from New-Orleans for St. Petersburg.